

W. Spencer,

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21523

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 15th, 1927

No. 20

The Home of the Alberta Wheat Pool



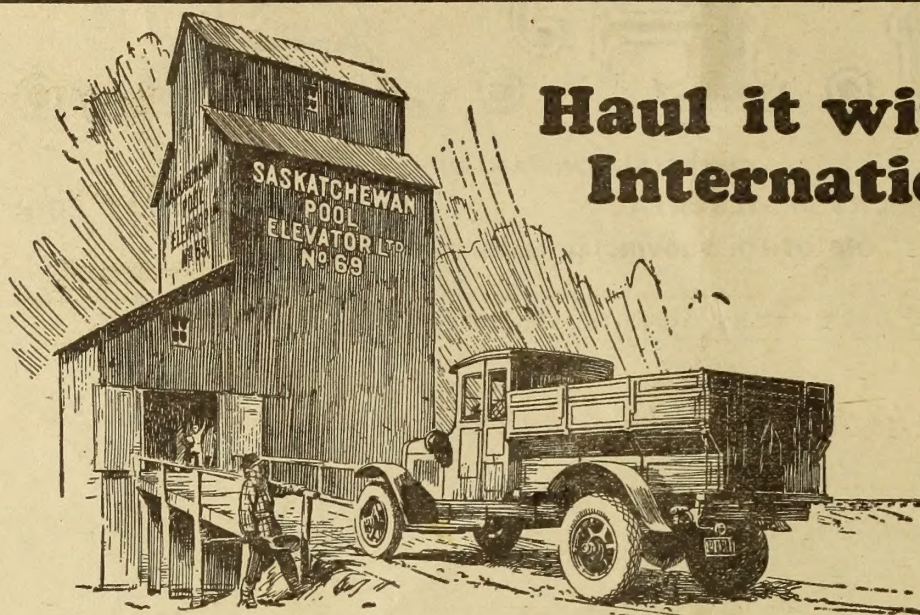
The Alberta Wheat Pool, Pool Elevators Ltd., and the Western Sales Offices of the Canadian Wheat Pool now occupy the greater part of the second and sixth floors of the above building.

The main offices of the Pool are on the second floor and include: Manager's office, Secretary's office, Growers' Department, Grain Department and Department of Education.

The sixth floor is occupied by Pool Elevators Ltd., and the Western sales force of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The building is known as the Loughheed Block and is situated on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and First Street West.

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THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

A NEWSPAPER LEGEND

A newspaper which carries on its front page, every day, the legend, "If It Will Help Alberta the *Albertan* Is for It," has been publishing a series of garbled reports of Wheat Pool meetings.

The vast majority of the people of this Province of all classes, including the business men of the cities, have long been convinced that the Wheat Pool, which helps the basic industry, has thereby helped Alberta and will continue to "help Alberta" in the future. The Pool has only one group of enemies—the small group whose motive for attacking it is obvious, and who alone could profit by the dissemination of garbled "news" of the Pool.

Does the *Albertan* expect its readers to believe that by the publication of such "news" reports, which have all the appearances of malicious anti-Pool propaganda, it is "helping Alberta"?

SHOULD CANADIANS RECEIVE EQUAL CONSIDERATION?

According to a recently announced plan for the migration of British youths to Canada, large sums of money are to be advanced in equal amounts from the Canadian and British treasuries by way of loans to enable these youths to purchase farms. The money is to be paid back over a term of years.

While there is no class of settler more welcome in Canada than the British, and while the proposed plan of settlement should receive careful critical examination, the announcement has inevitably called forth the question: Should not Canadian youths, whether they be the sons of farmers who desire to get farms of their own, or city-bred boys who wish to take up farming, receive at least as much encouragement from the Canadian Government as newcomers? Canada has been losing many of her own sons by emigration to the United States. They have gone because they have believed that by crossing the border they might meet with superior opportunities. Many of them are ideally equipped for farming life in Canada;

many are the sons of farmers. If money from the Canadian treasury is to be spent in assisting young men to establish themselves as farmers, is there any sound reason why Canadians should not receive as generous assistance from the Dominion as is offered even to a most desirable class of settlers from overseas?

* * *

In the death of Malcolm D. Geddes, Vice-President and Editor of the *Farm and Ranch Review*, Alberta and the West as a whole lost a splendid citizen. Mr. Geddes' activities for many years past have centered in agricultural journalism. He possessed uncommon ability in his own field, and was especially expert in livestock, in which for many years he was much in demand as a judge. In his discussion of public questions in the press he was well-informed and uniformly fair. We believe that all who had even the slightest acquaintance with him learned of his death with the most sincere personal regret. Modest and kindly, he possessed a strength of personality which his natural unobtrusiveness could not mask. He rendered real and lasting service to his country and Province.

* * *

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL ON CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

The *Edmonton Journal*, which is a Conservative newspaper paid a high tribute in a recent issue to the organized Farmers' of this Province, who, it declared, "have led the way to a very imperative political reform."

Under the heading "Large Funds not Required," the *Journal* stated editorially:

"The question of campaign expenses is again being debated in the East. The need of keeping them down and thus preserving a party from entanglements with those looking for favors from it in case of its return to power is freely recognized. One newspaper cites an admission by a Liberal candidate who won a Montreal seat in 1921 that his victory cost him \$45,000. It contends that is no excuse for such an expenditure, but goes on to say that 'no candidate can run for parliament in any riding in Canada without spending at least \$3,000.'

"This statement is challenged in the current issue of *The U.F.A.* It has taken the trouble to secure the returns of the election expenses incurred by U.F.A. candidates in eleven of the twelve seats that that organization contested last autumn. The average outlay, it finds, was \$771.40. In ten constituencies in 1925 the average was \$728.92.

"The organized farmers discovered that there is only one way, it adds, of making the large party funds derived from interested but unknown sources ineffective. That way is to provide their own funds to finance their own machinery to elect men whom they control, for the purpose of carrying out their own policies, and that, as experience has shown, is the cheapest as well as the only efficient way.

"That it is efficient has been demonstrated by the electoral success that the U.F.A. has had. The smallness of the funds that it required is all the more remarkable because the Alberta ridings cover much larger territories than most of those in the Dominion. In showing what can be done at little cost, the farmers' movement in this Province has led the way to a very imperative political reform. Credit for what it has accomplished in this connection has already been given it more than once in these columns. The information that *The U.F.A.* supplies should receive a wide circulation."

* * *

SACCO AND VANZETTI

A number of Canadian daily newspapers of various shades of opinion have joined with such papers as the *New York World*, the *Scripps-McRae* papers and the *British Manchester Guardian* and various others, in expressing sympathy with

(Continued on Page 26)

Alberta Government in Detailed Memorandum Deals With Resolutions of U.F.A. Annual Convention

Official Replies Are Given in Respect to Forty-three Resolutions on Provincial Affairs
Passed by Convention of January, 1927.

1. Personal Covenant. Opposing the restoration of the personal covenant in mortgage legislation.

Reply. No legislation was passed at the last session affecting the personal covenant in mortgage legislation.

2. Amendment Municipal Act. Asking amendment to the Municipal Act making the penalty date January 1st instead of December 15th.

Reply. The present penalty date, December 15th, was arrived at after recommendations by the convention of Rural Municipalities. The Government felt that before any further change was made in dates this same convention should have a further opportunity of considering the matter. It is being referred to the executive for consideration at the next Rural Municipal Convention.

3. Debt Adjustment Act. Recommending that the entire Province be brought under the Debt Adjustment Act.

Reply. The Government gave careful consideration to this Act during the last Session, but in view of the important considerations involved in this recommendation, particularly those affecting the credit of the Province, it was finally decided to leave the matter over for further consideration. This Act is being studied by the Government this year, and legislation will be brought down at the next session.

4. Caveats, Judgments, Liens. Asking that persons placing caveats, judgments, or liens on land be required to notify the owner by registered letter, and that when a mistake has been made in the description of the land the caveat or judgment be removed without cost to the owner.

Reply. Legislation was passed at the last session, which we believe will go very far to overcome the difficulty complained of in this resolution.

5. Expenses of Criminal Actions. Recommending that the Crown pay all expenses of defendants in criminal actions where such defendants are not convicted.

Reply. It is a fundamental principle of criminal law that any person feeling himself injured can prefer a charge. After the charge has been laid and the preliminary evidence heard, the Attorney General has the power to stay proceedings if it is felt there is not sufficient evidence to establish a final *facie* case, or that upon the evidence a jury of reasonable men could not enter a conviction. There are, of course, some cases where the Crown does initiate proceedings, but these are a very small proportion of all the criminal cases. Inasmuch as the Crown does not initiate cases in the majority of criminal cases, it is difficult to see why the Crown should be obliged to pay the expenses of defence where the Court enters an acquittal. It has been suggested that the cause of this resolution was dissatisfaction with police conduct in some localities. This is entirely a question of administration, and the Government will always be glad to enquire into any complaint.

Replies of the Alberta Government, dealing with a large number of subjects of importance which were passed upon by resolution at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. held in January last, are given in full below. For the sake of clarity a brief summary of each resolution dealt with is given before the Government's answer.

6. Damage to Roads. Suggesting the enactment of legislation to prevent damage to roads by heavy tractors.

Reply. Legislation was passed at the last session giving the Public Works Department power to regulate heavy traffic on roads, and it is felt that will go far to meet the purpose of this resolution.

7. Trust Funds. Urging that every legal practitioner who is to handle trust funds be required to take out a bond for a substantial amount.

Reply. This subject was discussed at considerable length by the Agricultural Committee at the last session. A resolution was passed asking the Government to make certain enquiries this year along the line of regulating all trustees who are handling trust funds, and this enquiry is now proceeding. The Government proposes to introduce at the next session a general act entitled "Provincial Discipline Act," which it is hoped will meet the difficulty which led to this resolution.

8. Opposition Leader's Indemnity. Opposing the payment of any extra indemnity to the leader of any opposition group in the Legislative Assembly.

Reply. The indemnity to the Opposition leader was discontinued at the last session, and another previously paid was divided among the leaders of the three groups in the House, other than the Government group, on the basis of an allowance to indemnify these leaders for the extra work and expense they have to meet, both in preparing of work during the session and in work they are obliged to do between sessions by reason of their position.

9. Municipal Hospital Act. Urging amendment of the Municipal Hospital Act to provide for the holding of the annual meeting at the seat of the hospital. (Dealt with by U.F.A. Executive following Convention.)

Reply. The amendment to the Municipal Hospital Act was passed at the last session to provide that any councillor of a contributing area upon request to the Municipal Hospital Board can secure an annual meeting of the board, such meeting to be held either at the hospital or any other more convenient town than the hospital, which the board selects.

10. Municipal Hospital Taxation. Asking amendment to Hospital Act so that payment of taxes on 300 acres under cultivation shall entitle ratepayer to hospital rate for himself and family and on each additional 100

acres for one employee. (Dealt with by U.F.A. Executive.)

Reply. Section 28, Sub-Section 2 and 3 are as follows:

(2) Any scheme ratified under the Provisions hereof may be subsequently varied or modified by the board with the approval of the Minister, either by subtraction therefrom, or addition thereto, or alteration thereof, but no variation so made shall have the effect of imposing a greater rate of taxation.

(3) The Board may at any time after a scheme has been ratified draw up an agreement or agreements for affording hospital accommodation for persons other than hospital supporters, of the same nature as any agreement which it might originally have inserted in the scheme.

These sub-sections give full power to a Municipal Hospital Board to carry out the request embodied in this resolution.

Large ranch owners and elevator companies have already availed themselves by arrangement with the Board of the privileges obtainable under these sub-sections.

11. Plebiscite on Beer Parlors. Requesting that for plebiscites on beer parlors the country districts be divided into sections adjoining the nearest town.

Reply. An amendment to the Liquor Act was introduced at the last session doing away with the electoral division as a local option unit, but no further amendment was made. The difficulty with this resolution will appeal to you at once when I suggest that if the Government were called upon in the case of a petition for local option vote in any town to include a certain rural area that we would at once be open to the charge of gerrymandering the local option vote by either the Prohibitionists or Moderationists, whichever party might feel that they had been detrimentally affected by the amount of the rural district. We are working at the present time upon the lines of setting out certain numbers of local option areas in the Province, and hope to be able to give further consideration to the resolution this year.

12. Treating in Beer Parlors. Recommending that treating in hotel beer parlors be made illegal, and that proprietors shall be liable to fines for violations of the law on their premises.

Reply. If the beer parlor is to be allowed, the Government cannot see how any greater restriction on treating can be enforced than the general provisions now contained in the Act. We did not feel we could introduce legislation along these lines at the last session.

13. Sale of Liquor in Waterton Park. Opposing grant of license for sale of liquor in Waterton Lakes Park.

Reply. This resolution deals with a question that has been the cause of very great dissatisfaction in the south country. In the first place, in the other National Parks, Banff and Jasper, with the consent of the Dominion Government, licenses were issued, the same as in the other parts of the Province, and it is difficult to see just what justification there is for denying

Waterton Lakes the same privilege that has been granted to the other two parks. Opinion is divided, there being a considerable objection in some areas to the granting of the license, while there is a most insistent demand from other large areas in favor of the license. The Liquor Commissioner, Mr. Dinning, made an exhaustive enquiry and finally made a strong resolution that a license be issued to the Great Northern Hotel, now erected in Waterton Park, having regard to the fact that these Railway Hotels always operate strictly according to law, and it was decided to issue the license.

14. Export Duty on Wheat. Asking the Provincial Government to resist the movement to place an export duty on wheat in any way.

Reply. This does not come under Provincial jurisdiction, but we have made representations against any such duty.

15. Support of Indigent Persons. Requesting that the burden of support of indigent persons be borne by the Province instead of by municipalities.

Reply. The subject matter of this resolution is one of the questions being considered by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, which is now carrying on its investigations in the whole field of revenue, taxation and expenditure in the Province.

16. Spray Lakes Water Power. Recommending that the Spray Lakes project be not proceeded with until after a full investigation of gas, coal and water power resources and costs of development; and that if it be found necessary to develop this water power, the project be absolutely under the control of the Provincial Government and not be handed over to private interests.

(A second resolution passed by the Central Board stated the desirability in the interests of the Province that the Parliament of Canada should at the forthcoming session make such provision as will allow storage of water and the development of the project if it is still considered desirable by the Provincial Government.)

Reply. There has been no change in the present situation respecting the Spray Lakes water power resolution. The Dominion Government has not yet decided to issue any license.

17. Bounty on Coyote Skins. Asking that the tax on coyote skins be removed, and replaced by a bounty.

Reply. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, which we believe meets the intent of this resolution.

18. Bounty on Crows. Asking that a bounty be paid on crows. (Dealt with by U.F.A. Executive.)

Reply. The Government has for some years been offering prizes to school children and gun clubs in connection with the destruction of crows, magpies and gophers, and believe this system is best, after enquiry in other Provinces where the bounty system was tried.

19. Bounty on Rabbits. Asking that the Provincial Government assist municipalities in paying a bounty on rabbits. (Dealt with by Executive.)

Reply. The Government has for the last three years been giving assistance in the destruction of rabbits, by request, and propose to continue doing so.

20. Aid to Immigrants. Opposing financial aid by Provincial or Federal Governments to British or foreign immigrants.

Reply. The Alberta Government does not give any financial aid to any immi-

GARBLED REPORTS OF POOL MEETINGS APPEAR IN "CALGARY ALBERTAN"

The *Calgary Albertan* has contained several garbled reports of Wheat Pool meetings recently. By garbled reports we mean statements which twist facts in such a way as to make them convey a misleading and false impression. A particularly good example of a garbled report is contained in an article dated July 29th, carried in the *Calgary Albertan* of the same date. The report states:

"Mr. Jackman, who is one of the directors of the Alberta Pool who failed to secure a nomination in the present election of delegates, informed the meeting that he had been given a permanent position with the Pool as their representative in the Argentine. He is leaving for there in a few weeks."

The bare statement is true but the implication is entirely false. As a matter of fact Mr. Jackman has consistently declined to stand for nomination as a Wheat Pool delegate and informed the Board of Directors of his stand two years ago. He believes that each of the seven Wheat Pool districts should be represented by its full quota of ten delegates exclusive of the members of the Board and believes further that a Board member should not be a member of the body of delegates to whom the Directors give an account of the year's operations at the Wheat Pool's annual meeting.

Accurate and full accounts of Pool meetings are carried in the *Calgary Daily Herald* and in the weekly papers published in the vicinity of the meetings.

—Educational Department, Alberta Wheat Pool.

grants, either British or foreign. Mr. Greenfield's office was opened for the purpose of trying to co-ordinate the work being done in the British Isles, and we believe he has been instrumental, in seeing that any persons coming from the British Isles are located before sailing, so that immigration is in a healthy condition. We have no responsibility whatever for the immigration from Central Europe.

21. Training Farms for Immigrants Recommending the establishment of training farms whroughout Canada for immigrants. (Dealt with by the Executive.)

Reply. The subject matter of this resolution properly comes under Dominion jurisdiction, but this is one of the questions the Premier will discuss in England, as he intends to recommend to the authorities there that training farms should be established in Canada.

22. Date of Provincial Seed Fair. Requesting that the Provincial Seed Fair be opened on Monday of the week in which it is held. (Dealt with by Central Board.)

Reply. The Government has already made arrangements to have the Provincial Seed Fair open on the Monday of the week on which the U.F.A. Convention is held.

23. Land Settlement. Urging that in any land settlement scheme the Alberta farm boy be given first consideration. (Endorsed by Executive.)

Reply. As the Alberta Government operates no land settlement scheme this resolution is not being considered further.

24. Course of Studies on Co-operation. Asking the Provincial Government to appoint a committee to draw up a course of studies on the principles of co-operation for use in our public schools.

Reply. This resolution has been referred to the trustees controlling the Wheat Board surplus, who are working on a course of studies on co-operation, both in the University and public schools.

25. Text Book on War. Requesting that a text book be placed in the public schools to explain the horrors of war.

Reply. The Government is endeavoring, through revision of the course of studies and selection of text books to have less attention paid to war, and to hold

before the minds of the children the ideal of peace.

26. Location of Schools. Asking the Department of Education to prevent schools being built in locations inconvenient to country children, in the case of mixed village and rural school districts.

Reply. The Department of Education is prepared to do everything in its power to have schools located where they will best meet the requirements of the various communities.

27. Educational System. Requesting the Government to appoint a committee to examine experiments along the lines of greater elasticity in educational systems and greater adaptability to industrial needs of pupils, and to the needs of rural communities. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. The Government is concerning itself particularly at the present time with the problems of education and is in possession of considerable data dealing with what is being done in other countries. Whether or not it is advisable to send a commission abroad for the purpose of investigation has not yet been decided, but the matter will be given careful thought.

28. Feeble-minded. Asking for sterilization of certain grades of feeble-minded and intermittently deranged persons. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. A bill was introduced at the last session to bring it to the attention of the people, but deferred for final action for another session. A constitutional question has been raised as to whether the Province has the authority to pass legislation of this kind, and opinions are now being obtained, and it may be necessary to refer the question to the Court before finally passing the legislation.

29. Calgary-Edmonton C. N. R. Branch. Asking the Provincial Government to urge the Federal Government to complete this branch line. (Dealt with by Central Board.)

Reply. The subject matter of this resolution has been referred to the Federal Government.

30. General Telephone Ring. Asking the Government to investigate the feasibility of establishing a general telephone ring. (Continued on Page 28)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

DIAMOND VALLEY PICNIC

In spite of bad weather there was an attendance of 75 persons at the recent picnic of Diamond Valley Local, and a good program of athletic events was carried out.

BINDER AND KNOTTER TROUBLES

The Second Edition of J. Macgregor Smith's bulletin, "Binder and Knotter Troubles" may be secured, free of charge, by Alberta Farmers from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

RAISE \$52 AT PICNIC

Clear Water Lake Local raised \$52 at a picnic held on July 27th, reports Albert Anderson, secretary, in forwarding membership dues to Central Office. The district is 100 per cent organized for the U.F.A., about four members only remaining whose dues are to be paid in for 1927.

SEDGEWICK CONVENTION

Over one hundred delegates and visitors attended the annual convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association held at Sedgewick on August 1st. Afternoon and evening sessions were presided over by Mrs. Hayes, of Strome, the President. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. Price, U.F.W.A. Director, and Mr. Brown, U.F.A. Director. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A. gave an account of his stewardship, and a hearty vote of thanks for his services was adopted. W. T. Lucas, M.P., spoke on Federal affairs and Mr. McLeod on the Wheat Pool.

JOINT U.F.A. AND WHEAT POOL MEETING

Wheat Pool affairs figured prominently in the program of a joint U.F.A. and Pool meeting held by the Painter Creek U.F.A. Local, on July 27th, reports Soren Meyer, secretary, in a letter to Central Office. E. Brown of Castor, in a most interesting address, outlined the manner in which the business of the Wheat Pool is conducted, and the benefits it had conferred on the farmers. It had raised the average level of prices by a substantial amount, and largely through its effect on prices, farming was being converted from a losing to a paying proposition. Following a discussion Mr. Brown was loudly applauded as he left the platform.

Mrs. Price, of Stettler, U.F.W.A. Director for Camrose, gave a short address on the need for the farm women to organize, and described the efforts the Association had put forth to raise the status of farm women in Alberta. As a result of Mrs. Price's visit, states Mr. Meyer, the ladies of Painter Creek and Britain districts have formed a new U.F.W.A. Local.

"BUILDING THE CITADEL OF CO-OPERATION"

"The wheat grower of Canada is solving his own problem and setting an example which, if followed, is destined to change the marketing systems of the world," states M. H. Ward, former president of Arrowwood U.F.A. Local and an active

LACOMBE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AUGUST 24th

To U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members of the Lacombe Provincial Constituency: The Annual Convention will be held in the new community Hall at Bentley, on Wednesday, the 24th August, at 11 a.m. The Hon. Mrs. Parlbay, Hon. O. L. McPherson and Mr. Wm. Irvine, M.P., will address the convention.

Yours fraternally,
C. J. WOLFERSTAN,
Sec.-Treas.

Alix, Alta.

officer in the Bow River Federal Constituency Association, in an article in the *Bow River News*, published at Arrowwood. Mr. Ward is a councillor of Marquis Municipality. Pointing out that the Wheat Pool controls over one-fourth of the exportable surplus of the world's wheat, he adds, "but the aims of the Pool will never be fully accomplished until every farmer realizes his responsibility."

Every farmer who joins the Pool is true to his neighbor—every farmer who stays outside denies his own interest."

In another issue of the *News*, which is strongly supporting the Pool drive, R. L. Campbell, Secretary of the Queens-town Board of Trade, in the course of an inspiring article on co-operation, declares, "The building of the citadel of co-operation is, with the formation of the Wheat Pool, definitely begun. By signing the contract and by urging others to come in and make it a grand success, we can so easily help to make life better and happier for ourselves, our fellow-men and future generations."

Complain Locals Not Allowed to Buy In Carload Lots

Serious Objection to New Ruling Taken By Big Valley U.F.A. Association—Vice-President Speaks

Vigorous objections against a recent ruling of the Canadian Freight Carriers' Association, by which, it was stated, U.F.A. Locals will be deprived of the opportunity to purchase carload lots of various commodities, were voiced at a meeting of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association, held at Big Valley on August 10th. The U.F.A. Central Office were asked to obtain all information in connection with this matter and take any necessary steps to protect the interests of the Locals.

The Association also adopted a resolution requesting the Municipal Hail Insurance Board or Manager to give more detailed information than has hitherto been given to policy holders, as to what course they must follow in respect to crops which have been damaged by hail. It was stated that considerable serious delay had been caused by waiting for

adjusters at a time when, if a crop which had been ruined, it could be plowed in in preparation for next year.

Mr. Scholefield on Organization

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U.F.A., delivered an address on organization matters. He advised Local secretaries to pay close attention to the provisions of the constitution with reference to the forwarding of dues to Central, and pointed out that the collection and forwarding of dues was a matter of exceptional importance this year, when most of the attention of the U.F.A. is concentrated upon Wheat Pool drive. The maintenance of the Association at strength largely depended upon the secretaries.

Mr. Scholefield stated that the membership were not making as full use of Central Office as they might do. The Association was not brought into being to keep the Central Office going, but the Central Office was established to give all the service in their power to Locals and members. It was desired that members should write in regard to any subjects on which they desired information or assistance. Reference was made to the official organ, *The U.F.A.*, which it was stated, was getting steadily larger and better, and was anxious to give the maximum service to members.

Mr. Notland, President of the District Association, was in the chair, and Mrs. Fearinough, the Secretary, performed the duties of that office.

NEW SEED GRAIN TARIFF

The new local freight tariff of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. railways on seed grain, became effective on August 11th in respect to wheat and rye and will be effective in respect to all other grains on October 1st, 1927, expiring June 15th, 1928. As in years past the special reduced rates have been made subject to certificates signed by the Secretary of the U.F.A. and also by the U.F.A. Local secretary and consignee, with complete information filled in, and also to certification by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

WHEAT POOL STAFF PICNIC

The "Wheat Kernels", an organization of the members of the staff of the Pool office in Calgary, held their second annual picnic at Bowness Park on August 9th. The event was favored with delightful weather and from all angles was a great success. The U.F.A. staff attended in a body as the guests of the Kernels, and enjoyed the afternoon and evening to the full.

The sports program contained many novel features. The race which attracted the most attention was the 100 yards dash by the members of the Board. Mr. Wood ran like a two year old but only secured third place. The member of the Board with the longest legs, Mr. Lew Hutchinson, took first place and was rewarded for his efforts with a magnificent prize—a fresh bun. Mr. Strang came in second but broke his suspenders in the attempt.

(Continued on Page 30)

The Peace River Country

Impressions Formed on a Recent Tour Through the North

ARTICLE NO. 2

To focus in a few brief articles impressions formed during a tour of more than 1500 miles through a portion of the vast area comprised in the Peace River Block, it is necessary to pass over much that was interesting and important, and to confine oneself for the most part to generalization. The magnitude of the country, its pleasant vistas of fertile park land, the vision of its majestic and mighty river, evoke a feeling that it is good to be alive in an Alberta whose beauty is more various and more alluring than one had imagined, and good to be of a generation which has been called to the joyous task of creation in a land worthy of becoming the home of a great people.

The Peace River country is faced with a number of difficult practical problems, chief among them the problem of transportation. This matter will be touched upon later. Of greater importance than the solution of any problem in engineering and finance, however, is the answer to the question, "What is to be the quality of the future citizenship of the North?"

Conversations with men who know the country well, who have occasion to spend many months in every year in visiting the various communities, convinced the writer that there need be no doubt on this score if present standards are maintained. Among the farmers there is a belief in co-operation, a determination to build for the future, at least as strong as elsewhere in Alberta. The settlers whose native tongue is English and who, of course, are greatly predominant in numbers, get along well, for the most part, with those of other nationalities. There seems little tendency to "particularism." There is a large Norwegian settlement, and the Nor-

wegians are, of course, as good Canadians as are to be found in Alberta. Herman Trelle, who now lives at Wembley, is one of them.

Belief in co-operation is more widespread and has penetrated more deeply in Alberta than in some other portions of the Dominion, and there is here a more tolerant spirit. That is why the process known as "assimilation" proceeds more steadily here, and more successfully. The important role which has been played by the U.F.A. in breaking down barriers between the people is plainly apparent. In many places, in the Peace River, the writer found, the terms U.F.A. and Wheat Pool are almost interchangeable. That co-operation is no less logical in trade than in citizenship and no less logical in public affairs than it is in the selling of wheat, is becoming increasingly apparent. It may be said that in district after district in which inquiries were made, it was stated that in the neighborhood of 75 per cent. of the farmers were members of the Wheat Pool.

In the Norwegian settlements at Valhalla and Northfield the U.F.A. is a most powerful factor in the community life. The Norwegians are strong co-operators, and run a successful creamery at Valhalla.

The banquet at Northfield was one of the most delightful events of the tour. Something will be said later of the very fine musical programs presented at almost every point visited by the party, and of what has been done, mainly through the enterprise of a number of residents of musical accomplishment and public spirit, to cultivate the taste for good music. At this time it must suffice to express the feeling of real enjoyment

with which every one of the visitors listened to the choruses given by the Norwegian choir in the Northfield Community Hall. The hosts of the day had chosen a program exclusively in English—"My Own Canadian Home," "Come Where the Lilies Bloom," and "Lo! Where My Love Lies Dreaming," and a humorous piece, but the visitors insisted on the addition of a number in Norwegian, and this made a "great hit."

The Norwegian people, like those of various other nationalities who have made their homes in this country, have a great culture and great traditions of their own. Their traditions and culture are not so shallowly rooted that they can be destroyed without loss to themselves and to the people of this country. No people who could lightly discard the memory of a great past would be capable of becoming citizens of a Canada worthy of a great destiny. As one of the visitors said, at a banquet during the course of the tour, it is not in the rooting out of traditions, but in the blending of these with our own, and the consequent enrichment of ours, that non-English speaking people can contribute most truly to the building up of a noble civilization of the future.

—W.N.S.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

The average handled to date of the 30 elevators operated by the Manitoba Pool during the past season is approximately 188,000 bushels per house.

MOVEMENT OF HARVESTING SEASON

Harvesting in the southern part of the winter wheat belt is now almost completed.

The yields in the southern part of the winter wheat belt were rather disappointing. However, Nebraska is reported to be threshing the greatest crop of her history.

The harvest season moves northward at the pace of about twenty miles per day so it will soon be our turn in Alberta.

The Legislative Party, and Their Hosts and Hostesses, at Northfield



News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Why the Second Series of Wheat Pool Contracts Should be Signed Immediately

The Second Series of contracts should be signed immediately because the Alberta Wheat Pool is anxious to formulate definite plans to provide adequate country elevator facilities at every point in the Province where a Wheat Pool elevator can be operated economically and to provide adequate terminal facilities to handle Pool grain.

The contracts should be signed immediately in order that the Selling Agency may ensure the numerous splendid agencies working exclusively for the Wheat Pool in importing countries a steady supply of Pool grain from month to month and from year to year.

The contracts should be signed immediately in order that the Pool may make its plans well in advance for the economical financing and handling of Pool business.

The contracts should be signed immediately in order to ensure the continuation of the Alberta Wheat Pool, which in the opinion of everyone, exclusive of private grain dealers, has made a very substantial contribution to the welfare of the Alberta farmers.

The contracts should be signed immediately in order to maintain the present relationship between agricultural prices and the prices of other commodities, which relationship is distinctly advantageous to the farmers. At the present time the index number for Cana-

dian grains is 161, considering 1913 prices as 100.

The contracts should be signed immediately in order to avoid the expense and confusion of a large number of contracts coming in during the busy season in the autumn.

Remember that when you sign a Pool contract you become a member of a farmer-owned and controlled co-operative organization which is operated solely for the benefit of the members which compose it. Remember also, that when you sign a Wheat Pool contract you become a member of a co-operative society which is a society, not an impersonal or soulless joint-stock company. In addition to the necessities of life in the way of material goods, a co-operative society offers education, recreation and fellowship. It offers ideals worthy of the highest aspirations.

The ultimate aim of co-operation is not simply the application of better business methods to the industry of agriculture—the ultimate aim is a new way of life. Join the Pool and help your fellow farmers in their effort to maintain the new marketing system which they have evolved. Assist your fellow farmers to evolve and maintain a more efficient, a less expensive, a more remunerative and a more satisfactory form of marketing than the Grain Trade offers, by signing a Pool contract to-day.

Grain Trade Protests Strongly Against Baldwin's Praise of Wheat Pools

British "Corn Trade Association" Takes Exception to Prime Minister's Lincolnshire Speech

Vehement protests were despatched to the Prime Minister yesterday from important Corn Trade Associations throughout the country, including London and Liverpool, protesting against his references, in his Lincolnshire speech on Thursday, to the Canadian Wheat Pool.

(Mr. Baldwin held up the Canadian Wheat Pool as a model to the British farmer, stating that "that gigantic effort of self help and keen work saved thousands of Canadian farmers from disaster.")

British corn associations protest that the Corn Pool was only created in order to raise prices for the buyer in this country.

"Cornering Wheat"

The telegram despatched by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association stated that the entire object of the Pool was to create a monopoly of grain in Canada and also, if possible, with the help of other Pools, to create a world corner in wheat.

The Association also entreated Mr. Baldwin to consider very carefully anything he was about to say about Pools when a guest of Canada.

The Hull Corn Trade Association at a private meeting yesterday passed a strong resolution of protest against the Prime Minister's words.

The terms of the resolution were not disclosed but Mr. Lambert, a prominent member of the Association, said that the view was taken that the suggestion made by Mr. Baldwin should never have been made by the Prime Minister of this country. Those in the corn trade, he said were absolutely opposed to Pools of any kind.

A member of the London Corn Trade Association and the Liverpool Corn Trade Association said to the *Westminster Gazette* last night: "The London corn trade is very resentful over the Prime Minister's speech.

"The feeling of the trade is that had it not been in a large measure owing to the activity of the Canadian Wheat Pool, it is a very open question whether the prices of wheat, one of the necessities of life, in the United Kingdom, would have been so high. The Canadian Wheat Pool has so arranged things that it is dribbling out wheat just as it thinks Europe needs it. The original intention was to ensure the more even marketing of the Canadian wheat crop, but the impression is that it has gone far beyond this in making it difficult to buy in competition with the wheats of other countries."—From *Westminster Gazette*, London, July 23, 1927.

OLD MEMBERS PAY NO ORGANIZATION FEE

Some members have apparently obtained the impression that it is necessary to pay a \$3.00 membership fee to renew contracts. It should be definitely understood that any present member may renew his contract at any time before August 1st, 1928, without paying any fee whatsoever.

News of Drive

The drive to sign the second series contracts is proceeding very satisfactorily. We are receiving 150 to 250 contracts per day. An interesting feature of the results of the drive to date is the large number of new members which we are getting each day.

We receive many contracts daily covering large wheat acreages. The following, which were taken from the contracts received during the past few days are typical:

Lee and Allenson Bros., Stettler, 1000 acres; J. Peterson & Sons, Three Hills, 450 acres; O. M. Smith, Provost, 400 acres; Peter Larson, Lyalta, 800 acres; W. T. Gowdy, Shepard, 450 acres; Marcel Verweire, Strathmore, 400 acres; J. E. Perry, Lethbridge, 400 acres; Arthur Schoonover, Hussar, 560 acres; A. C. Roach, Alliance, 500 acres; W. W. Glen, Cereal, 500 acres; W. A. Strong, Roselyn, 400 acres; A. M. Martin, Leslieville, 500 acres; A. K. Macdonald, Delia, 500 acres; Ole Christensen, Hussar, 700 acres; Rex Moores, Sibbald, 600 acres; O. H. Sanders, Iron Springs, 800 acres; B. R. Talbot, Commerce, 500 acres; C. H. Starling & Sons, Haskett, 450 acres; C. Lunde, Lougheed, 400 acres; M. W. Conrad, Taber, 500 acres; Fred Brooks, Hussar, 800 acres; R. S. Thomas, Claresholm, 700 acres; L. A. Dye, Leo, 400 acres.

The Secretary's Department has sent a letter to all delegates enclosing a list of the supervisors and canvassers appointed in each sub-district. The letter also indicates the number of contracts received from each canvasser up to July 30th. All delegates are urged to get in touch with the canvassers who have not yet sent in contracts and urge upon them the necessity of making a special effort to have the canvass completed as soon as possible. The delegates are urged to do their best to impress upon their supervisors the importance of keeping constantly in touch with the canvassers and impressing upon them the necessity of covering their territories thoroughly.

Savings deposits in Canada have been steadily rising and recently touched the new high mark of \$1,389,609,000.

In 1926 \$797,940,000 of life insurance was taken out in Canada, which represents an increase of 12½ per cent over the previous year.

Various Reasons Which Make Use of Pooling Contract Desirable

Some of the Advantages Reaped by Farmers Through Contracts
With Their Fellow Producers.

As we are now in the midst of our sign-up campaign it is appropriate to discuss the various reasons why the Wheat Pool uses a contract. You will probably be interested to know, in addition, one or two facts in connection with the evolution of the use of contracts.

Marketing Contract Not New Device

Those who would have us to believe that the marketing contract is a very recent invention of "red" farmers with "Bolsheviki" tendencies are sadly misinformed. The use of a written marketing contract of the type we now use was developed in California in the early nineties. Independent packing, sugar beet and canning establishments used a similar contract forty years ago. In order to ensure a sufficient volume of business and protect their investments in capital equipment, these companies required the farmers to sign a contract. The contracts also contained a clause providing for liquidated damages in case of non-delivery. When the farmers set up their own fruit canning, packing houses, and other similar enterprises they simply copied the independent companies and used a contract which provided for full delivery and liquidated damages. The notion which some hold that our contract is copied from the ones used by co-operative bacon plants in Denmark (the principal purpose of which is to provide a method of financing) is erroneous. Our contract is a purely American device of indigenous origin.

Many Co-operatives Find Contract Indispensable

The rapid development of large scale co-operative organizations in the past decade has necessitated the use of marketing contracts on a very large scale. Many large co-operative associations such as tobacco, potato, fruit and cereal pools are now using a marketing contract. All these associations find the contract of great value. In the case of a commodity like tobacco, where a large carry over from one crop year to another is quite normal, a marketing contract is absolutely indispensable.

Contracts are used very extensively in Denmark, the country which has led the way in nearly all branches of the co-operative marketing movement. The co-operative associations in Denmark make use of contracts binding the members to deliver their total production of a particular commodity, except what is needed for home use, for a definite period. This applies to both the local and central co-operative associations. In the case of the purchasing associations, of which there are many in Denmark, the members contract to buy their necessary supplies from their association for a definite period, usually five or ten years.

The length of the contract period in Denmark varies with the nature of the commodity handled and also with different associations. It ranges from one to twenty years. The contract delivery period with the co-operative creameries is five to twenty years, but usually ten years; with co-operative bacon factories five, seven or ten years; with cattle exporting associations three years; with co-operative

butter exporting associations one year, contracts being automatically renewed if notice of withdrawal is not received six months in advance of time contract expires.

Increasingly Used Since the War

The use of the five year contract has become very common throughout North America since the War. Practically all the cotton, tobacco, wheat, potato and other marketing associations in the United States use a five year contract. During the past year, however, some associations, notably one of two of the cotton co-operatives, have made appreciable changes in their contracts. In the southern states there are many very poor tenant farmers who are unable to meet all their obligations in the autumn with the initial payment they receive from the Pool. They have, therefore, either declined to join the Pool or failed to deliver their cotton after they did join. After trying out the rigid five year contract for several years, one or two of the Pools have decided to insert a clause permitting members to deliver to the Pool and receive full payment at the time of delivery. The crop of those who receive full payment is, of course, sold immediately in order to avoid the risk of falling markets. The change virtually amounts to forming a monthly Pool which operates along with the regular yearly pool.

Alberta Wheat Pool members may be interested to know that three of the United States Wheat Pools attempted this plan and gave it up as a failure. The Washington Wheat Pool had a particularly unfortunate experience as a result of changing its contract to meet the wishes of those who considered the initial payment too low.

The Value of the Contract

The principal reason for using a contract is to make sure of a sufficient volume of business over a period of years to operate a co-operative association efficiently and economically. A co-operative association with signed contracts knows approximately the volume of business it will have and thus has a definite basis for its merchandizing policy. This is particularly important in the case of the Wheat Pools which market their members' grain as the demand arises and thus avoid depressing prices by offering more than the consumers stand ready to take at fair prices.

Contract Ensures Intelligent Marketing

The importance of this feature has been well illustrated a number of times by the experience of some of the United States Wheat Pools. Some of these organizations sold a large proportion of their annual receipts in the fall of the year when prices were relatively low, as they fully anticipated much heavier deliveries than they received. This led to considerable dissatisfaction, which would have been overcome had they known the probable volume of business for the year. The Canadian Pools are very fortunate in being able to estimate very closely the deliveries to the Pool for the year, which, of course, enables them to formulate their merchandizing policy well in advance of actual sales.

Knowing the approximate amount of business for the year is a great advantage, in addition to its bearing on the method of selling the commodity, as it gives a co-operative association a definite basis which enables it to make favorable arrangements for financing. Had the Canadian Pools not known in advance the approximate volume of business they would have been unable to make arrangements with the Banks to borrow money at a low rate of interest.

Contract Brings Stability

Members have a great deal more confidence in an organization which has contracts, as they know it will be much more permanent than an association depending entirely upon voluntary patronage from year to year. Members can deliver their products from year to year and feel quite safe in doing so, as they know the large volume of business, which the contract virtually guarantees, will ensure the economical handling of their products.

Overcomes Opposition

One of the most valuable features of the contract, and one frequently overlooked, is the effectiveness with which it may overcome the opposition of private traders to co-operative associations. Anyone who knows anything about the history of co-operation in any country knows that the most common means employed by opposing interests to defeat the attempts of the co-operatives has been to induce the members to patronize private enterprises by offering prices above true competitive values. The Danish co-operative societies were among the first to effectively overcome opposition by requiring their members to contract to deliver their produce to their association for several years regardless of the prices or other inducements offered by the opposition. To bring the matter nearer home, the power of the private grain trade to undermine the confidence of Wheat Pool members and thus break down their organization by offering inducements such as grades and prices above the true grades and true competitive prices, is greatly reduced by the use of the Pool contract.

The contract also protects the loyal members against the losses incurred by other members taking advantage of the Pool's services and then selling outside the Pool if speculation happens to send prices above their normal level. For instance, had it not been for the use of contracts, members who did not deliver their grain until late this year might have sold their grain in the open market when, due to a variety of reasons, the price was considerably higher than during the past several months.

Summary

To summarize briefly, the Wheat Pool uses contracts to ensure sufficient volume of business over a period of years to operate effectively and at low cost; in order that it may know in advance the approximate volume of business and make favorable financing arrangements and formulate a definite basis for its merchandizing or orderly marketing program; to protect loyal members against the danger of disloyal ones taking advantage of the Pool's services and then selling outside the Pool when speculation sends prices temporarily above their normal level. The Pool uses a contract to protect members against the unfair practices of the opposition, such as over-grading and overpaying at certain points at certain times. The Wheat Pool uses a contract as it provides a convenient method of stating the responsibilities, privileges, understandings, and duties of the con-

tracting parties and not, as the opposition is continually arguing, to get control of a large portion of the crop with a view to attempting to extract monopoly prices. The contract is simply a business agreement between the individual member and his fellow members which enables them to mind their own business in their own way and benefit greatly by so doing.

Contract is Enforceable

The Pool contract is a legally enforceable document and the stipulated damages are without a doubt collectable. However, members should never feel that they should live up to their agreement simply because it is a legal instrument. They should live up to their contract because of their conviction that the permanent and continued success of their organization is dependent upon the continued loyal support of all members. They should view the contract as a business agreement between the individual member and his fellow members; an agreement stating the responsibilities and duties of the individual to the group and the group to the individual. The marketing contract is an agreement stating the mutual understandings of the two contracting parties.

Contract Violations Impair Pool's Efficiency

Any member who violates his contract not only is liable for the damages stipulated in the contract, but *he is grossly unfair to his fellow members as he lowers the prestige and influence of the Pool, impairs its efficiency, and reaps its benefits without contributing his small share to its operating expenses.*

Owing to the great difficulty involved in determining, even approximately, the damages suffered by the association due to a breach of contract, each contract signer agrees to pay the Pool twenty-five cents per bushel as liquidated damages for each bushel of grain he markets outside his own organization.

Origin of Liquidated Damages Clause

Like the marketing contract, the liquidated damages clause is much older than most people recognize. The identical principle was used in the middle of the nineteenth century in the early days of the farmers' elevator movement in the United States. These local farmers' co-operative elevators were organized to combat the buying monopoly established at country points by line companies, millers and transportation companies. Their chief aim was to enable the farmer to escape from the clutches of the local buyer and sell his product on the central market where competition was relatively free. As soon as the growth of co-operative elevators began to threaten the large profits of private companies, they offered prices higher than the true market value of the grain in order to cause dissatisfaction among the co-operatives' members. For a time the tactics of the private companies severely crippled the efficiency of the co-operative elevators. Many members were too short-sighted to see the necessity of supporting their organization, even at a temporary sacrifice, and sold their grain to outsiders at prices above its real worth. However, a remedy was soon found. Those members who sold their grain outside of their own organization were obliged to pay a maintenance, penalty, or service charge. Many co-operative elevators advised their members to sell to outsiders if they could get prices above prevailing market values and pay the service charge to maintain their own elevator. Thus the farmers' elevators weathered the storm and realized their

two principal objectives—to act as service depots and maintain an open market. By their penalty charges the cost of this service was distributed pro rata over the entire membership.

Why Contracts Must Be Lived Up To

The best interest of all members is the dominant motive behind all action to induce members to live up to their contracts. The principal reason why we have a contract is to ensure sufficient volume of business over a period of years to enable us to operate effectively and efficiently and render the best possible service to our members. In order to do so all members must observe all the terms of their agreement with their fellow members.

CROP AND POOL PROSPECTS

We are pleased to report that from every section of the Province extremely favorable crop reports are being received at the office daily. Mr. Jackman and Mr. Nesbitt, who have been addressing Wheat Pool meetings in the Peace River country recently, report magnificent crops throughout the district north of Edmonton. Reports from many parts of the Province forecast record yields.

All signs point to a bumper crop for Alberta this year. All signs indicate that the coming year will see the Pool handling a greatly increased volume of grain. If all the farmers would join the Wheat Pool all signs would also point to a bumper revenue for all farmers.

Manitoba Wheat Pool Holds Fourth Annual Meeting

The fourth Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was held at Brandon on July 27th and 28th. There were 364 delegates in attendance, about 20 short of a full representation for the entire membership. In addition the proceedings of the meeting were followed by a large number of visitors. It was a real co-operative meeting. While the delegates evinced a keen desire to get the fullest information there were no carping criticisms and the discussions were uniformly on a high plane.

The Directors' report and the financial statements were followed closely, President Burnell answering questions with regard to general policy, Manager Mahoney the questions relating to elevators and the handling of grain, and the auditor those relating to the Pool finances. All the matters were discussed to the complete satisfaction of the delegates and the reports were adopted unanimously. A vote of complete confidence in the Board and Management was also passed unanimously. Six of the seven members of the Board of Directors were re-elected, the one change occurring in District 5, where John Quick, of Grandview, was elected in succession to C. S. Stevenson.

Board of Manitoba Pool

The Board for 1927-28 is as follows: Dist. 1, R. F. Chapman, Ninga; Dist. 2, W. G. Weir, Rosebank; Dist. 3, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; Dist. 4, W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; Dist. 5, J. Quick, Grandview; Dist. 6, P. F. Bredt, Kemnay; Dist. 7, S. Gellie, Harmsworth. The Board of Directors met after the close of the annual meeting and re-elected C. H. Burnell, President. P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, was elected to succeed W. G. A. Gourlay as Vice-President and S. Gellie was re-elected to the Executive. This Executive, composed of the President, Vice-President and Mr. Gellie, will represent the Manitoba Pool on the Board of the Central Selling Agency.

Fuller Elevator Program

One of the most important of the matters discussed was that of the elevator program. The Directors' report stated that the Pool had received a large number of complaints of discrimination against Pool Members by private elevators and this, coupled to the great advantages of a Pool elevator, had led to a strong and urgent demand for more Pool elevators. A resolution was put before the meeting from the Board proposing that the Board be empowered to augment the elevator program if they deemed advis-

able and authorizing them to issue bonds in the event of the program requiring an expenditure in excess of the elevator reserve fund. This resolution passed with only 9 dissenting, and subsequently the Pool's counsel, T. J. Murray, K.C., introduced a by-law which also passed, by which the Directors were authorized to issue bonds against the equity of the Pool body in the elevators, thus leaving intact the equity of the local elevator association. There was a good and an informative discussion on this question, the general opinion being that it was sound business and would prove of great benefit to the Pool as a whole.

Fraternal Delegates

The following fraternal delegates were present: B. M. Dickinson, Secretary of the South Dakota Wheat Pool; L. C. Brouillette, Vice-President of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; O. C. Jensen, Director of Alberta Wheat Pool; E. B. Ramsay, Secretary and Managing Director of the Central Selling Agency; G. W. Tovel, Secretary-Treasurer of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies; Roy MacPhail, President and Managing Director of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers. Each briefly addressed the meeting and Mr. Ramsay answered a number of questions in connection with the business of the Central Selling Agency.

Directors' Report

The directors' report showed that the total deliveries of wheat to the Manitoba Pool during the year were 16,038,885 bushels and 12,793,261 bushels of coarse grains, making a total of 28,832,146 bushels, as compared with a total of 26,201,515 bushels last year. The increase in wheat was 27 per cent. over last year, in barley 10½ per cent., flax 59½ per cent., rye 15½ per cent. There was a decrease of 52 per cent. in oat deliveries owing to the poor crop of that grain. The 30 elevators operated by the Pool during the year handled 5,610,648 bushels of grain, which included 277,344 bushels of non-pool grain. Non-pool grain is handled because the Pool elevators operate under a public license. This grain, however, is simply taken in by the Pools on the ordinary charges and handed over to the trading firm designated by the shipper. Pool grain loaded over platforms amounted to 9,204,807 bushels.

Membership is 18,758

The membership in the wheat and coarse grain Pools at July 15th was 18,758. This allows for a loss of 1,005

members since the Pool started, from death and from members either leaving the Province or giving up farming. This membership represents a total of 30,297 contracts in wheat and coarse grain Pools.

The report states that the drive for renewals of the contracts, which will expire in 1928, was delayed owing to bad weather and bad roads, but reports from canvassers so far are very satisfactory. Most of the old members who have been canvassed have renewed and the drive to date has brought in 520 new members, representing 865 contracts, which operate as from this year.

Will Increase Elevators

For the crop season 1925-26 the Pool operated eight elevators. Last year they operated 30 and the average handled at these 30 elevators was 188,000 bushels. For the crop of 1927-28 the Pool will operate between 56 and 60 elevators. In the operation of the eight elevators in 1925-26, the average initial handling charge was 2 1-3 cents a bushel. When all the charges against the elevators were in for the season each association showed a surplus earning, the surpluses varying from 1.09 cents a bushel to 6.76 cents a bushel. The figures for 1926-27 are not yet available.

The Central Selling Agency

The Central Selling Agency, which is the selling body for the three Provincial Pools, the report states, has now 28 agencies established in 15 importing countries and ships to more than 70 ports. In July this year the Pool opened an office in Montreal and A. J. MacPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency, is at present in England for the purpose of inquiring into the advisability of opening a Pool office in London. The Selling Agency, the report says, makes between 70 and 80 per cent. of its sales outside the channels of the ordinary grain business and has in fact established its own channels. An addition to the volume of grain handled by the Central Selling Agency will be made through the handling of the grain of the Ontario Pool. This Pool has just been organized. It has at present more than 8,000 members who have signed a five-year contract for the delivery of wheat, oats and barley. All this grain will be handled through the Central Selling Agency of the Western Pools.

Auditors' Report

The auditors' report stated that the total office and administration expenditure showed an increase of .180 cents per bushel over last year, the increase being almost entirely accounted for by the decreased revenue from service charges on platform cars, which last year reduced the overhead by \$44,761. These services charges were abolished by vote of the shareholders' delegates to the last annual meeting. The amount paid to line elevator companies and to Pool elevators for carrying charges during the year shows a decrease of one-fifth cent per bushel over last year. The total amount deductible from growers as a result of the operations of the Pool amounted to \$360,276, equal to one and one-fourth cents per bushel. The corresponding amount last year was 1.270 cents per bushel, making a net decrease in Pool overhead expenses this year of one-fiftieth of a cent per bushel.

Resolutions

Because the Annual Meeting has so far taken place before the books of the Pool could be closed, the financial state-

ment presented by the auditors has only been provisional. This has not proved satisfactory and the delegates passed a resolution deferring the date of the Annual Meeting in future until such time as a complete financial statement for the year can be laid before them. With regard to the date of the local annual meeting it was voted to leave the matter in the hands of the Directors.

Another resolution passed at the meeting instructed the Directors to formulate some system of recording the names of those who contribute malting barley, and at the end of the year make a separate Pool for that particular grade of barley, dividing the premiums therefrom between the growers contributing.

The usual resolution providing for a deduction of 1-20th of a cent per bushel on all grain handled for the maintenance of the Pool's Department of Education and Publicity was carried unanimously.

Resolutions that there should appear in the *Scoop Shovel* matter regarding the Pool in languages other than English, and that the Publicity Department should prepare literature in languages other than English for distribution in the non-English speaking districts; that the *Scoop Shovel* should be issued twice a month; and that the Pool should establish some

system of Pool Life Insurance were referred to the Board of Directors.

Other resolutions that passed were: That the minimum of a 7,000 acres sign-up for a Pool elevator be retained; that the question of building a seed terminal at St. Boniface be left over for one year; demand for the immediate completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway at Port Nelson.

Teaching Co-operation in Schools

The meeting accepted as a principle that co-operation should be taught in the high and public schools of the Province, and the Board of Directors were asked to take up the matter with the Provincial Board of Education.

The Grading Committee recently established by the three Pools was asked to look into the question of having the small containers for grain made of waterproof material.

The meeting carried unanimously a vote of appreciation of the services of Mrs. Ransom in visiting Pool members or their relatives while patients in Winnipeg hospitals. The meeting also thanked the City of Brandon for the facilities placed at their disposal for the holding of the meeting, and decided to hold the next annual meeting at Brandon.

Some Views on the Subject of Combine Harvesting

Due to the increasing number of Combines being used in Alberta and to the increasing interest shown by Alberta farmers in the new method of harvesting, we are giving considerable information on the Combine in this issue for the benefit of our members. In order that our members may see all sides of the question we reprint the following article taken from the June number of *The National Grain Journal* which expresses a somewhat different point of view from the article entitled "United States Department of Agriculture Report on the Combine Harvester."

"Combines, the great harvesting and threshing machines, of which there are now over 14,000 in the State of Kansas, are proving a great nuisance to the country elevator men, railroads and terminals. These machines are great time-savers and money-makers for large acreage producers, but they also have their drawbacks. They cut from 25 to 40 acres per day, according to whether they are operated 10 hours or from sunup to sundown. They clip the heads of the wheat off and make no straw for winter use. The standing straw when plowed under leaves the soil in a light condition so that it does not hold moisture, thus to an extent jeopardizing the coming crop. Grain must be in good ripe condition to come out of the combine with the same quality as it would be if it had been allowed to go through the sweat in the stack. Often the combine will be put to work before the crop has reached the proper stage of maturity. In such cases the berry is green, or has too much moisture and easily heats and gets out of condition. The elevator taking in the first threshing of combine wheat must keep it moving. The elevator must also be rigged for very rapid handling. It will make use of its big capacity not more than four weeks in the year. Again, the combines throw the grain on the market—at least 50 per cent of it—all in a bunch, smashing prices and bringing the farmer

less. Elevator men of western Kansas say they wish combines had never been invented. They would be happier and their farmers would have more money."

It is rather surprising to note the *National Grain Journal*, which is, of course, the organ of the private grain trade in Minneapolis, admitting that heavy wheat deliveries in the fall depress prices.

U. S. Department Report on Combine

Harvesting costs are reduced so materially by the use of the combined harvester-thresher, that this machine is rapidly replacing other harvesting machinery in the Great Plains east of the Rocky Mountains, according to a study just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Montana Agricultural Colleges. The advantages of this machine are in the lower cost of cutting and threshing grain, reduction in labor requirements and in shortening the harvesting and threshing periods.

East of the Rocky Mountains a type of combine is in use which is considerably smaller than the kind formerly seen in California and in the Northwest States. Most of the new machines have a 15- or 16-foot cut, have auxiliary engines, and are drawn by tractors.

Eight-foot combines harvested 275 acres of grain on the average, and 16-foot machines averaged 682 acres last season. Except where the grain was very heavy the yield per acre had no appreciable effect on the rate of cutting. The minimum crew for operating a 15-foot or 16-foot combine, is two men, not including grain haulers. Similar machines having a power drive from the tractor are sometimes operated by one man. It is estimated that the combine reduces the amount of labor necessary for harvesting and threshing in the Great Plains from about 3.6 man hours per acre for cutting with the binder and threshing with a

stationary machine to about 0.75 man hours per acre.

Life of Machines

Operators of combines estimate the life of the machine to be about eight years. The first cost ranges from about \$1,000 for small machines to \$2,500 for the larger sizes. Extended use of the machine during the harvesting season is essential to a low harvesting cost per acre. Where the farmer has only a small acreage to cut, the investment and replacement charges of a combine may be too high.

In order to make the combine a profitable harvesting implement, the acreage to be cut must be greater than that ordinarily cut with one binder. Harvesting with the machine, says the department, is not cheaper than with the binder and thresher unless 100 or more acres are available for cutting. There must be 150 or more acres available for cutting before costs with the combine fall below costs with a header and stationary thresher. This reckoning takes into account only the direct cash expenses ordinarily paid by the farmer, and the necessary replacement charges for the machines. The minimum acreage for more economical harvesting depends somewhat on the size of combine used.

Farmers in the Great Plains region allow grain to stand for 5 or 7 days after it is ripe enough for binding before they begin harvesting with a combine. This unavoidable delay increases the risk of loss from weather and shattering. Few farmers, however, consider the losses from shattering or bleaching to be serious in this area. Harvesting losses attributable to the machine itself are generally less with the combine than with other machines. Tests made show that properly adjusted combines separate grain as efficiently as many stationary threshers. Losses due to heads left on the ground in fields on which observations were made averaged 2.6 per cent of the total yield for the combine, 3.3 per cent for the header, and 6.1 per cent for the binder. A condensed report of the survey is contained in a preliminary report which may be obtained upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Combine Harvesting in Western Canada

In order to accurately ascertain the advantages and demerits of the combine a series of experiments have been conducted during the last five years on the Dominion Experimental Station, at Swift Current, Sask., and the results have now been detailed in a pamphlet entitled "The Combined Reaper-Thresher in Western Canada," to which reference was made in the Organization Page of last issue of *The U.F.A.* Copies may be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In order to insure the successful operation of the combine, according to the pamphlet, the land on which it is to be used should be reasonably level, and of such a character that the crop ripens with a fair degree of uniformity. Unless the purchaser intends to do custom work, the minimum area for which a combine is purchased should not be less than 300 acres. The maximum area on which it is generally used in one season is from 800 to 1,000 acres, although this acreage is sometimes surpassed. It has not been proven conclusively that the combine will handle any grain crop in any season. In a normal season it will cut and thresh wheat, oats, barley, fall rye and flax at a considerable saving over the binder and separator.

News & Views

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON CO-OPERATION

"When first I landed on these shores as His Majesty's personal representative, in the first speech I made I informed my hearers that I would take co-operation as my watchword during my life in this Dominion. That word is the message I give to the people of Canada to-day." Extract from an address delivered by Lord Willingdon and broadcasted from Ottawa on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR CONTRACTS IMMEDIATELY

Canvassers who are holding back contracts are requested to forward them promptly to the Head Office. We are desirous of completing, as far as possible, the filing, recording and other clerical details connected with receiving contracts, before the 1927 crop moves to market. We will appreciate very much, therefore, all canvassers or individuals who have signed contracts in their possession, forwarding them without delay to the Pool office at Calgary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE WHEAT POOL

The International Labor Office recently published a report of the Economic Conference of the League of Nations. The report contains the following terse account of the evolution of the Wheat Pools on the Western prairies.

"This machinery (of grain marketing) has been developed both under the influence of the very requirements of the trade and under the pressure of the farmers. The latter had to fight the combined interests of the railways and the elevator companies inch by inch to acquire storing facilities and a free

road to the markets. Their struggles may be divided into three periods, for the farmers passed through the successive stages of legislative action, the organization of elevator co-operatives, and finally during the last few years, the organization of marketing co-operatives."

WHEAT POOL LIBRARY

During the past few months we have been collecting books at odd times for our Wheat Pool Library. We now have a goodly number of selected works on agricultural economics, co-operative marketing, scientific and practical agriculture, rural sociology, rural finance and credits, and on many other agrarian topics. Members are invited to write to the Department of Education at any time requesting information on any of these subjects. We will be only too pleased to send you any of the works we have on hand. As soon as the books are catalogued we will publish a list of those available for distribution.

GOOD NEWS OF DRIVE IN MANITOBA

The Directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool are very well satisfied with the results of the drive for signing the Second Series contracts. The Manitoba Pool office is receiving contracts at the rate of 150 to 200 per day. As in Alberta, the canvassers in Manitoba have been held up by adverse weather and many of them have been unable as yet to report. In a fortnight's time the Manitoba Pool received 865 new contracts, representing 520 new members. Many of the canvassers in Manitoba report receiving signatures on Second Series contracts of from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the old members.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL RADIO BROADCAST

We have decided to reduce the period of our broadcast from thirty minutes to fifteen minutes for the next six weeks. If you will tune in, therefore, every Friday evening from 8:45 to 9 p.m. you will receive up-to-date news of your Wheat Pool.

We expect to make our radio programs more elaborate after the harvesting season. We will probably broadcast for half an hour twice a week. Fifteen minutes of each half hour period will be devoted to a talk, and the remaining fifteen minutes to vocal and instrumental selections by members of the Pool staff at Calgary.

We have received a number of letters asking us to have our radio hour later in the evening. We have also received letters asking us to change the evening to some other night, as many people want to go to dances on Friday evening. In order that we may select the most suitable hour and the most suitable nights well in advance we will appreciate very much receiving letters stating the hour and the evening you prefer.

PROSPECTS FOR POOL IN THE ARGENTINE

The following extract from George Broomhall's *Grain Trade News* will be of interest to Alberta Wheat Pool members:

"We read in the *Review of the River Plate*, dated 11th March, that the economic condition of Argentine agriculturalists is causing grave concern. One remedy proposed is the provision of country elevators, concerning which Mr. H. W. Lawrence has contributed an article

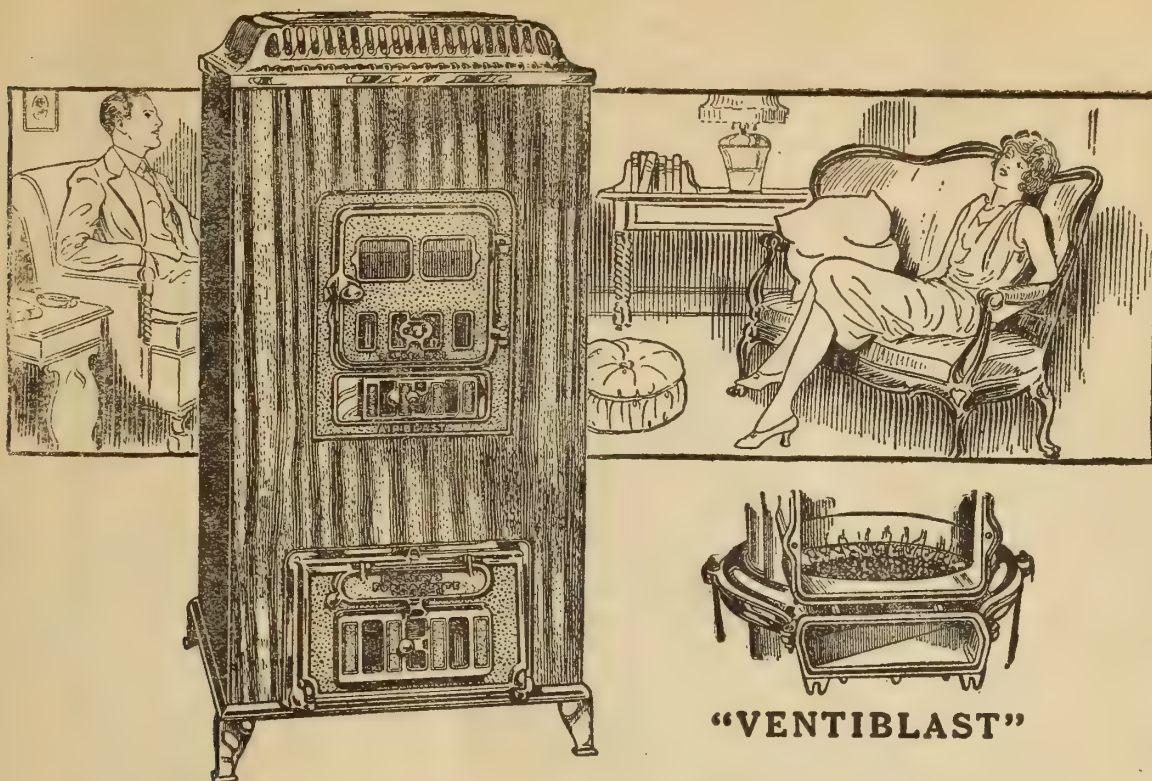
ARGENTINE OFFICIALS VISIT ALBERTA POOL

An instance of the world-wide interest in the Canadian Wheat Pool was afforded on Tuesday, August 2nd, when Hugo Miatello, chief agricultural engineer of the Central Argentine Railroad, arrived here to secure first hand information as to its operation. He was accompanied by two other officials.

Although Mr. Miatello could not converse in English, this was easily overcome by Walter Herbert, of the secretary's department, who speaks Spanish and French fluently, and the visitors were given a fund of information as to the operations of Pool.

They expressed much pleasure that W. J. Jackman, one of the directors of the Alberta Pool, is sailing on August 23rd for Buenos Aires, where he will take up residence as the Argentine representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool, the central selling agency for the three provincial organizations.

Mr. Miatello expressed much satisfaction that the Canadian Pool was taking an interest in the problems of the wheat growers in the Argentine, as three large grain trusts had a complete monopoly of the Argentine grain trade at the present time.



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wherein he states that an efficient elevator system might result in the saving of 295 million pesis (\$125,000,000) per annum."

The paper mentioned goes on to say: "We have frequently had occasion to report on the progress of the agrarian co-operative movement in this country, and we have long since abandoned any doubts we may ever have entertained with regard to the potentialities of this movement. The pooling of grain is not yet an accomplished fact in this country but we may be certain that it soon will be in some way or another."

Wheat Growing in The Argentine

Two hundred tons of Kanred seed wheat, a variety developed at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station from seed brought from Russia in 1900 by the United States Department of Agriculture, was seeded in Argentina last year, outyielding the varieties commonly grown there by 50 to 100 per cent.

This trial of Kanred wheat—from Russia to Kansas to Argentina—is pointed out by the Department as an interesting example of how rapidly a new variety of a staple crop may become widely disseminated and assume large commercial importance far from its place of origin.

Kanred wheat is an improved variety of the hard red winter class. It is a pure line selection from a shipment of the Crimean variety brought from Russia by the department in 1900. It was first grown commercially in Kansas about 1917, and it is estimated that more than 4,000,000 acres now are grown annually in Kansas and adjacent states.

Small quantities of Kanrad seed soon found their way to Argentina, where the variety was grown in an experimental way. These preliminary tests proved very satisfactory, and so, in 1925, about eight years after the wheat was first grown commercially in Kansas, the Minister of Agriculture in Argentina arranged for the purchase of 200 tons of seed. The Department was able to assist in the purchase by referring the Argentine officials to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, where they were put in touch with growers of the new variety having seed for sale.

In a letter recently received from the Argentine Ambassador, Senor Honorio Pueyrredon, a report was given on the results obtained from this 200 tons of Kanred seed wheat in Argentina. He states that from one area of 400 hectares (about 960 acres), sown by one farm corporation, more than 18,000 bags were harvested, representing a yield of about 19.4 bushels per acre. Higher yields were reported in some cases. "In general," said the Ambassador, "it has yielded from 50 to 70, and even up to 100 per cent. more than other wheat that had been considered very good." When sown under identical conditions with Barletta, one of the leading varieties of Argentina, which obtained a medal in the Exposition held in Argentina last year, the Kanred yielded 90 per cent more than the Barletta. The test weight per bushel was reported to be as high as 66 pounds in one case.—From *The National Grain Journal* of July, 1927.

Canada holds the world's record for eating eggs, as well as the world's champion egg layer. Last year the average Canadian ate 337 eggs.

Letters from Wheat Pool Members

We are always pleased to receive letters from our members. During the past few months we have received many very fine letters expressing confidence in the Pool. We give herewith extracts from a few of the letters received during the past week:

EVERYONE SIGNED

"I have covered the territory allotted to me and every one in the district has signed the Second Series contract. Wishing the Pool every success."—John Woods, Sibbald, Alberta.

TWENTY-FOUR NEW MEMBERS

"I have sent you sixty-one contracts so far. I have met only three old members who would not sign and I have secured twenty-four new members."—John W. Andersen, Barnwell.

SPLENDID WORK FOR FARMERS

"I am enclosing herewith wheat and coarse grain contracts for the next five years. I think this is the best way I can show my appreciation of the splendid work the Pool has done for Alberta farmers."—C. W. Ibsen, Duffield, Alberta.

HONORABLY CARRIED ON

"I take this opportunity to thank the Chairman, Mr. Wood, and Members of the Board, for the honorable way the Pool is carried on. I surely believe the Pool is not only the best business the farmer has undertaken but it is nationally a great stimulant to immigration."—A. G. Brake, Wellsdale, Alberta.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

"I am very well pleased with the Wheat Pool management so far. I have just received the second interim payment sent out a few days ago. Not being one of the smart fellows who can always sell at the top figure it represents so much found money. The last car of wheat I sold outside of the Pool netted me 78c per bushel."—E. H. Church, Excel, Alberta.

THANKS FOR SERVICE

"I received your second interim payment and your reminder about completion of my second series contract for the next five years. I must take this opportunity to thank you for your excellent service. I am not a grain grower of importance. It is for me rather a matter of principle and I will do my best to fight among my fellow farmers for our good cause. I am 74 years old, a widower and alone, but I shall continue to do my best to serve the cause of the Wheat Pool."—John W. Braunschweiler, Hardisty, Alberta.

Farm and Ranch Review and The Pool

The *Farm and Ranch Review* has been a consistent and loyal supporter of the Alberta Wheat Pool ever since the Pool's inception. Practically every issue of the *Review* contains a complimentary reference to the Pool by Mr. C. W. Peterson, President and Publisher. The Board of Directors and members of the Alberta Wheat Pool heartily appreciate the splen-

did support given by the *Farm and Ranch Review*.

The *Farm and Ranch Review* is published each fortnight in Calgary and has a total circulation of over 62,000.

The following editorial taken from the July 25th issue of the *Review* is characteristic of the attitude the *Review* has adhered to since the organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"Competition and Co-operation"

"A correspondent accuses the *Review* of being inconsistent in urging farmers to support the co-operative Pool, and, at the same time, expressing belief in the competitive system of modern business organization. I cannot, for the life of me, see where co-operation is in any way antagonistic to the latter. A co-operative concern automatically comes into competition with existing channels of buying or selling. And that is how it should be. If the co-operative proves decidedly superior to the other channels, it may, in time—when all farmers see the obvious advantage and learn to think alike—become a monopoly after having forced competitors to the wall. But in the meanwhile, co-operatives function purely on merit and must demonstrate their superiority in a practical way.

Competition or Monopoly

"The main point about the true co-operative is that it is not organized for profit and gain, but primarily for service to its patrons. This is a distinct advantage which should appeal to those interested with peculiar force. But it may be doubted if the creation of a monopoly is, in the end, good for the co-operative movement. Competition tends to keep the co-operative in healthy activity and watching its step, which is perhaps of greater value to the patrons than a monopolistic enterprise, which, sooner or later, would suffer from dry rot, as a co-operative organization is just as susceptible to this weakness as an ordinary business organization.

Education and Co-operation

"We want both co-operation and competition. And this, by the way, we are apt to have for many years yet. Much educational work must be done before all the farmers of Western Canada will be finally "sold" on the co-operative idea. We are making splendid progress in that direction, but there are as yet thousands of independent souls who resent the idea of tying up irrevocably with any marketing channel and who would sooner make sacrifice than lose this independence of action. There are others who are sore on co-operation. No matter how meritorious a certain plan may be, there is always a section of the public in opposition. All of which goes to show how contrary the human animal may be.

Sapiro's Bad Advice

"This situation is precisely what condemns the advice recently tendered to Saskatchewan by Mr. Aaron Sapiro to make pool selling compulsory, if a large majority of the farmers of that Province prefer that selling method. We must never forget that we live in a particularly free country, and that we jealously guard the right of the individual to make a blamed fool of himself any time he so desires, always supposing that he keeps within the law. We claim the right to be master of our own destiny and decline to be shepherded. Liberty of action should never be curtailed except as a last resort and then only in the interest of society and with the almost unanimous consent of the citizens."

COLORADO POOL SUSPENDS TO GET MORE MEMBERS

With 60 per cent co-operative control of the hard winter wheat area as an objective, the Colorado Wheat Growers' Association this week announced the release of its members from their present marketing agreements pending the building up of larger pool volume through the sign-up campaign now being made by the Colorado Director of Markets office in co-operation with a committee of prominent businessmen and wheat producers throughout the state.

The release of members from the present pool, according to association directors, has been primarily for the purpose of eliminating pool expenses until such time as the volume of the controlled wheat is sufficient to guarantee increased marketing advantages with substantial reduction of expenses. Members, however, may still individually sell their 1927 crop through the association if they so desire and thereby secure the bargaining advantages of the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, which is owned jointly by the pools of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado.

Sign-Up Now On

Work of securing the 60 per cent sign-up for the Colorado Wheat Pool has been started under the direction of Ben H. King, assistant director of markets and the campaign will be carried on through the summer on a volunteer drive basis. It is not expected that the 60 per cent sign-up in the four hard winter wheat states will be secured before next year.

"The wheat pools have been instrumental in raising the basic level of prices and in cutting down the marginal spread between country elevators and terminal markets," declared Joe Plummer, president of the association. "At the same time the farmers who have not joined the pool have secured the benefits of the pool influence without contributing to the overhead expenses of the organization. It is our present effort to secure sufficient volume in the hard winter pools so that the members will obtain price advantages not to be gained by the outsider; and so that the cost of pool operation will be cut to a figure corresponding with the Canadian pool cost of about one-half cent per bushel."

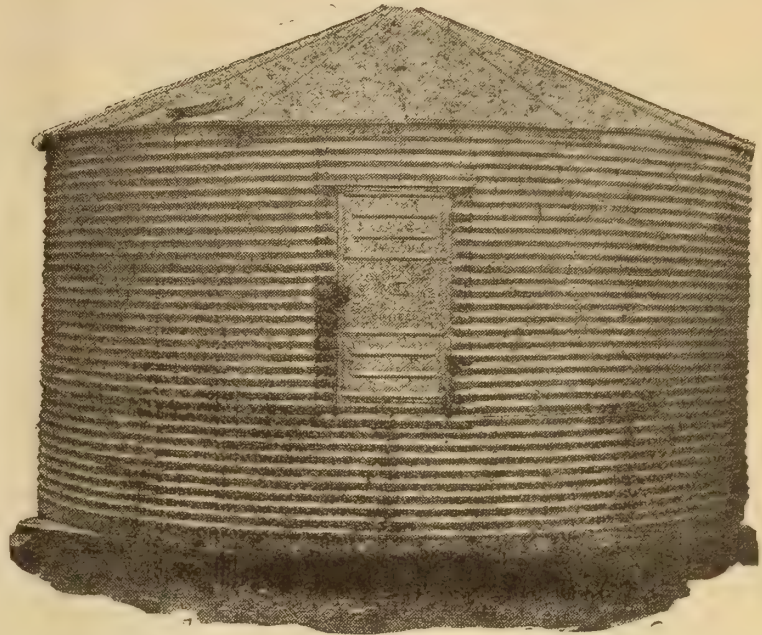
Marketing agreements being signed by members of the new pool will become effective upon the securing of 60 per cent of the hard winter wheat crop in the pools. The officials and present board of the Colorado Wheat Growers' Association have tendered their resignations to the Director of Markets and the president of the Agricultural College to become effective upon the completion of the sign-up campaign and as soon as the new board of directors and officials are elected and qualified.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION

The coming crop is destined to develop a good consignment year, for the reason that there has been a preponderance of freakish weather. Freakish weather produces varied conditions of grain. It is certain the new crop will not run as uniform as the last one. That is especially so in the winter wheat territory. Commission houses and terminal operators thrive on off grades which require skill in sales and also conditioning.—From the *National Grain Journal*, June, 1927.

The national wealth of the United States in 1925 was \$355,300,000,000; for 1912 the estimate was \$186,300,000.

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Anti-Pool Propaganda—Garbled Reports of Wheat Pool Meetings

One of the Methods Employed in Malicious Campaign Against the Pool—Some Very Typical Cases of Misrepresentation—Why Farmers Should Seek to Obtain Their Information on Pool Matters From Unbiased Sources.

The Directors and other officials of the Alberta Wheat Pool have been conducting a series of meetings throughout the Province during the past two months. The object of these meetings is to organize Pool supporters and instruct them how best to carry on the drive to sign the second series contracts. One of the characteristic features of these meetings is the great deal of intimate information that is given by the speakers to members in order to strengthen their confidence in the Pool and to equip them so that they may give prospective members an authentic and full account of the Pool's operations.

Malicious Propaganda

Many of these meetings have been accurately and fully reported in daily and weekly papers. However, interests opposed to the Pool are making a concerted effort at this time to undermine the confidence of Wheat Pool members and poison the minds of non-pool farmers. One of their means of distributing malicious propaganda is supplying garbled reports of Pool meetings.

We discussed this matter fully in our radio broadcast of June 24th and mentioned it briefly in a recent issue of *The U.F.A.* At that time we refuted false statements attributed to Director R. A. MacPherson and others at country meetings, particularly those at Morrin and Rockyford. The report of the Morrin meeting dated June 22nd, printed in the *Calgary Albertan* contained, in addition to many misleading statements, the following statement:

"The speaker" (Mr. R. A. MacPherson) "said that so far as possible the Pool is using *The U.F.A.* for advertising purposes. The sum of \$22,000 was paid that paper for Pool advertising last year."

Mr. MacPherson, when shown the statement, said it was a deliberate falsehood. He said he merely mentioned that the Pool had an agreement with the United Farmers of Alberta to publish *The U.F.A.* as a joint enterprise and made no mention whatsoever of the sum paid *The U.F.A.* by the Pool. As a matter of fact the total sum paid the U.F.A. by the Pool last year was considerably less than \$5,000.

Since that time garbled reports have appeared from time to time, but we have not considered the arguments contained therein worthy of an answer. However, recent outbursts on the part of interests who apparently expect to reap rewards in proportion to the amount of damage they do to the Pool by publishing false information makes necessary a reply.

You all realize, of course, that it is not a difficult matter to make simple statements convey an entirely different meaning than the speaker intended. We shall not endeavor, therefore, to point out all the erroneous interpretations made of statements by Pool speakers. However, as some of the reports have contained serious inaccuracies and much false information, we will mention and refute one or two statements in each of the reports.

A Typical Example

An article dated July 29th, carried in

the *Calgary Albertan* of the same date, states:

"Mr. Jackman, who is one of the directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, who failed to secure a nomination in the present election of delegates, informed the meeting that he had been given a permanent position with the Pool as their representative in the Argentine. He is leaving for there in a few weeks."

We could scarcely select a better illustration of what we mean by a garbled or misleading report. The statement that Mr. Jackman was not nominated as a delegate is true but the interpretation placed upon it is entirely false. As a matter of fact Mr. Jackman has consistently declined to stand for nomination as a Wheat Pool Delegate and informed the Board of Directors of his stand two years ago. He believes that each of the seven Wheat Pool districts should be represented by its full quota of ten delegates exclusive of the members of the Board, and believes further that a Board member should not be a member of the body of delegates to whom the Directors give an account of the year's operations at the Wheat Pool's Annual Meeting.

And Another

An article dated August 2nd, printed in the *Calgary Albertan* of the same date, reports a meeting held by Mr. Jackman at Sexsmith. The report states:

"The speaker" (Mr. Jackman) "stated that the reason the Pool was in a hurry to get the members signed up was in fairness to the employees of the Pool to let them know their jobs were safe for another five years."

Mr. Jackman flatly denies having made any such statement. He states that he merely pointed out the obvious reasons why it was necessary for the Pool to be assured of continuity before making definite plans for the future.

And Yet Another

The report of the Sexsmith meeting as well as reports of meetings at Spirit River and Clairmont referred to Mr. Jackman's reference to Mr. C. W. Peterson. The report of the Sexsmith meeting states in part:

"Mr. Jackman told of C. W. Peterson, publisher of the *Farm and Ranch*

Review, who was a strong Pool supporter and in spite of the fact that he got less than the Pool price for his grain he had not yet signed up his farms to the Pool."

The obvious intent of such a statement is to convey the impression that Mr. Jackman was criticizing Mr. Peterson. Mr. Jackman denies the implication contained in the reports that he was criticizing Mr. Peterson. In making a comparison of the prices paid by the Pool and the prices received by non-pool farmers he merely used Mr. Peterson's experience two years ago as a specific illustration of how non-pool farmers might hold their grain anticipating a rise in the market and ultimately receive considerably less than Pool farmers. In a conversation with Mr. Peterson on August 9th Mr. Jackman explained to Mr. Peterson's entire satisfaction the statements which he made at the meetings.

Mr. C. W. Peterson, through *The Farm and Ranch Review*, has been a consistent and loyal supporter of the Pool prior to and ever since its inception. The Board of Directors appreciate greatly the splendid support rendered by Mr. Peterson. Moreover, they understand fully the peculiar circumstances, as explained fully in Mr. Peterson's letter to the editor of the *Calgary Albertan* on August 9th, connected with Mr. Peterson's farming operations which make it impossible for him to be a Wheat Pool member.

"Largely Untrue and Badly Twisted"

Reports of meetings at Whitelaw and Berwyn, addressed by Mr. L. D. Nesbitt, of the Department of Education, appeared in the *Calgary Albertan* on August 9th and 10th. We wired part of the contents of the Whitelaw report to Mr. Nesbitt on August 9th and received the following reply by wire on August 10th:

"*Albertan report of Whitelaw meeting largely untrue and badly twisted.*"

Mr. Nesbitt will reply to the reports as soon as he returns.

In conclusion may we reiterate that a concerted effort is being made by Pool enemies to distribute false information in order to undermine the confidence of present members and poison the minds of non-pool members. We would also like to emphasize the point that everyone should make an attempt to secure Pool information from unbiased sources rather than rely upon information coming from sources which are obviously anxious to augment their profits by weakening the Alberta Wheat Pool.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CANVASSERS

We recently received a very valuable package from Mr. John Vitejchuk, of Smoky Lake. The package contained contracts representing 100 members, 70 of which were new members who have signed both the first and second series contracts. Mr. Vitejchuk deserves a great deal of credit for the excellent showing he has made. Every form was filled out perfectly to the utmost detail. His records would serve as a model to any canvasser in the field.

BRITISH FARMERS MAY ESTABLISH WHEAT POOL

The Free Press of July 7th carried the following news despatch:

London, July 7.—"Efforts based on the idea of farmers' co-operative selling organizations similar to those in Western Canada, are already planned by the British Ministry of Agriculture, and have brought before the public of Great Britain the plight of the farmers who are clamoring for: 1. A guaranteed price for wheat

(Continued on Page 30)

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Interests of the United Farm Women

Historic Buildings of Paris

Warwick, England

Dear Farm Women:

In my last letter I told you I should write again and try and describe some of the public buildings of Paris.

Some of their most important ones are palaces of the old kings which since the revolution have been turned to other uses. Their Senate, for instance, is the magnificent Palace du Luxembourg. This was built between 1615 and 1620 for Marie de Medicis, wife of Henry of Navarre. It was made the seat of government under Napoleon and the Senate was installed there. The most magnificent room there was the conference room with beautiful Gobelin tapestries, wonderful paintings and windows that overlook the beautiful palace gardens, now enjoyed by the city of Paris. The President's residence is a smaller palace also built by Marie Medicis.

In The Chamber of Deputies

The House of Commons, or Chamber des Deputies, is the old Palace of the Bourbons, also taken over at the same time. As my husband had a letter of introduction to the Speaker, we were taken over these two buildings and saw the beautiful tapestries, paintings, chandeliers and furniture in different rooms. The Chamber is a much more sensible room than ours in Ottawa, for the seats are arranged in semi-circles, and although each member has a small desk, in a much smaller room there is a seating capacity for 580 persons and all within easy hearing distance of the Chair.

The Louvre, which I suppose, is the most wonderful art gallery in the world, has been built through the centuries by various kings of France. At the time of the Revolution the art treasures of the other palaces were put there and also, as it is tactfully put, Napoleon "conveyed" some there during the time of his triumphs. Some of the nations bitterly insist that they were stolen, and of course these treasures have been added to by purchase by the French Government.

One of course needs to go days and days to get to half know the treasures there, but it was a great pleasure to see the originals of many of the paintings we enjoy, the bronzes and the old Greek sculpture.

Saint Chappelle is a beautiful old church built by Louis IXth. He had been given a piece of the Crown of Thorns and he built this as a fitting shrine. Almost the whole room is the most beautiful of colored glass, picturing the story of the Old and New Testament. To step into this room at dusk and see these windows glow like jewels is a glorious sight. It is wonderful to think that every bit of this was taken down for safety during the war.

A Tablet in the Cathedral of Notre Dame

Notre Dame, well known as being one of the most magnificent of Cathedrals is a place of worship today. I could not help but think what strange creatures men are, for the minds that so many years ago conceived so beautiful and magnificent a place of worship for the Prince of Peace must have advanced far in civilization. Yet there is a brass

tablet in this building erected a year or two ago "To the Million Dead of the British Empire who fell during the great war and are buried in France." We feel that it is a bitter mockery and that we must have slipped backwards very far in the march towards the world's goal.

The Palace of Versailles

We went for a day to the Palace of Versailles near the city. This was formerly a hunting lodge of Louis XIII, and later Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette made it their official residence. The grounds, with numberless fountains, majestic avenues, all the beauties of Nature and Art combined, are magnificent, and the place a majestic building. When looking at this scene of magnificence and realizing the poverty and squalor in which the common people had to live to enable their Royal Family and favorites to enjoy it all, one is not surprised that there was a Revolution. Recently this palace has been brought very much to our minds by the signing of the Peace Treaty in the magnificent Hall of Mirrors.

Returning, we visited Malmaison, where Josephine lived after being divorced by Napoleon; also we saw the magnificent state coaches of former days. This palace contained many works of art, but to me it will always be a memory of roses. They were planted and trained in such a way that it made the garden seem garlanded with them.

Another day we went to the tomb of Napoleon. On entering, the visitor gets a wonderful impression of golden light falling on high pillars. The tomb itself is a huge crypt 20 feet deep and 36 in diameter, the idea of the designer being that every head must bow to look at his tomb. The sarcophagus is a single piece of red Finland granite, and is beautiful in its polished simplicity and curves. This is surrounded by a mosaic of laurel leaves on the floor and twelve figures with bowed heads stand in the crypt.

The Canadian Building

So much for commemorating old battles and generals. Perhaps we are looking to better days. We went to the University City to see our Canadian Building. The old fortifications of Paris are being levelled and the University City being founded on that site. A wealthy Frenchman had seven buildings erected there for French students, where they may live at a nominal rate while they are pursuing their studies, and now many other countries are purchasing land and erecting buildings. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the Canadian Building and was over again last week to lay the foundation of the British one. These are not Government buildings, but are being built by contributions from people interested in higher education, I think. The Canadian building is now complete, and I assure you when I saw the very delightful little bedroom studies I envied the future students. Ours is for men only, but the French have one of their buildings for girls as well. Argentina has built hers, the United States building is completed I think, and the sites selected for many others.

They will have a common recreation ground and a common Assembly Hall.

It seems to me that is a fine thing for the intellectual, thinking young people of all countries to get to know each other and understand each other. I feel it cannot help but develop an international viewpoint, and after seeing tablets and memorials at every turn to lives cut off in the prime of young manhood, nothing seems more essential.

I might go on to write of the Eiffel Tower, the Trocadero, The Opera, churches and bridges and many more objects of interest, but I think I have named enough to show you how very full of interest this city is, and as I said before, I hope to many more of you will come the opportunity to see it for yourselves.

Yours sincerely,

U.F.W.A.

NEW U. F. W. A. LOCALS

At a meeting held recently by Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, four Locals met together at Willow Bank, and among them was a newly organized Local—Sunnibend. According to a report from Mrs. Ethridge this Local has ten members, who "are laying their plans, making out an excellent program and are getting on fine."

The ladies of the Avonglen and Paschendaale districts organized a Local on July 21st, following a visit from Mrs. Postans, who spoke to the ladies at Avonglen schoolhouse, according go their Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Allen. Seven adults and three Juniors signed the roll at the first meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Shotts and the discussion will be on Home Canning.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

IN BATTLE RIVER

At a combined meeting of the Millet, Hillside and Leduc Locals, Mrs. Postans, Director for Battle River, and Mr. Irvine, M.P., addressed an audience of over forty ladies. Following this meeting Mrs. Postans accompanied Mr. Irvine to the Westling U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. picnic. The Westling U.F.W.A. is a new Local with 22 members. "They sure are a fine bunch and make everything go," said Mrs. Postans in part. Mrs. Postans reports splendid meetings and great enthusiasm among the members of the Locals visited.

IN CAMROSE

"Last week the U.F.A. Director, Mr. Brown, and I, had fine meetings at Battle Beaver, and also at Brownfield," reports Mrs. R. Price, Director for Camrose. At Brownfield the men, women and the Juniors all attend the U.F.A. meetings. Mrs. Price was also able to organize a Local during this trip, in the Viking district. The new Local, Iron Springs, was organized with nine signing the roll. Mrs. E. Bugé, of Viking, was elected President and Miss Beatrice Duke, Secretary.

HAZEL BLUFF PICNIC

"Thought you might like to hear of our activities," writes Mrs. Wm. Lyons, Secretary of Hazel Bluff Local. Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A. held a picnic at which they realized thirty-five dollars. D. M. Kennedy, M.P., addressed the Local on U.F.A. Sunday and his talk was very much enjoyed and appreciated by all. Twenty-five ladies took advantage of the dressmaking demonstration given by Miss Tillie, of the Department of Agriculture, and the short course proved pleasant and profitable to all who were able to take this opportunity of learning something about dressmaking.

SPEAKS ON CO-OPERATION

"We had the pleasure of listening to a splendid address by Mrs. Postans, our Director," writes Mrs. King, Secretary of Thorncliffe Local. "The topic of her talk was 'co-operation' and she urged that we remain loyal to the organization. We were told of what is being done along lines of health and social welfare and also what is being enacted for our benefit." After Mrs. Postans' address, the President Mrs. Kehoe, moved a vote of thanks which was given real heartily. A delicious repast was then served by the hostess, Mrs. Burns.

MILLINERY DEMONSTRATION

A millinery demonstration held by the Sundial U.F.W.A. Local under the instruction of Mrs. Davidson was a great success, states Mrs. E. A. Kellerman, secretary, in a report to *The U.F.A.* "It rained every day," she adds, "and roads were in very bad condition, but there was a good attendance and all feel that we learned a great deal and only hope that we will be able to have Mrs. Davidson with us again next year."

ADDRESSES JOINT MEETING

"Mrs. Eleanor Price, of Stettler, Provincial Convener of Immigration and Federal Director of the United Farm Women of Alberta, addressed a joint meeting of the Lougheed and Valley U.F.W.A. Locals at the farm home of Mrs. Frank Sax, Jr. Mrs. Price expressed great pleasure at being present at such a large gathering of farm women. In her address the speaker touched on many subjects of vital interest to women. . . . In conclusion Mrs. Price urged all members to take an active part in all phases of U.F.W.A. work, pointing out that it is impossible to estimate the amount of good the members are doing for the communities in which they live."—*Edmonton Journal*.

WARDEN U.F.W.A. LOCAL

"All the members of the above Local, with the exception of Mrs. Brown, who is in England, and Miss Rowe, who is confined to her home by a prolonged illness, met at the home of Mrs. W. Madison, on July 21st. Singing of several old songs opened the afternoon. . . . Mrs. Beattie then read a report on Immigration which was followed by a very interesting discussion. A delicious tea was served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Esther Strandquist and Miss Ruth Lambert."—*Stettler Independent*.

RENDER TIMELY ASSISTANCE

"The Local U.F.W.A. ladies gave a dance last Friday at the Liberty Hall. The proceeds were to be given to the Matt Johnson family, who suffered loss through fire a short time ago, of their living house. The Johnsons are very grateful to friends and neighbors for the

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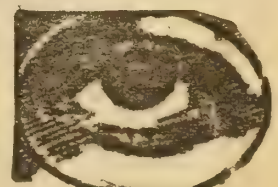


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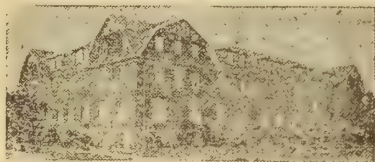
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—Red Deer Advocate, Aug. 4th.

INSTRUCTIVE AFTERNOONS

"The U.F.W.A. spent three very interesting and instructive afternoons the past week in sewing. They had with them as instructress Mrs. Ada Rummell of Edmonton, a very capable lady. There were a number of visitors at the meetings from this district, also Mrs. E. Eklund, from Brooks, on Friday, and Mrs. A. T. Compton, from Ferrybank, on Saturday."
—Ponoka Herald.

ENTERTAIN NEIGHBOR LOCAL

The *Vulcan Advocate* reports a meeting of the Buffalo Hill U.F.W.A. held in July when Berrywater Local was entertained at the home of Mrs. R. F. Williams. The report states that Mrs. McBride presided and that a very enjoyable program included music and a paper on "War, Its Causes and Consequences," written by Mrs. McBride, was read by Mrs. Kemper. At a meeting of Berrywater Local later in the month, states the report, interesting readings were given by Miss Sinclair and Miss Willa Carr, and song by Miss Adams.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Orders should be sent to Pattern Department, *The U.F.A.*, Calgary, giving size required, and name and address. About ten days should be allowed for receipt of pattern, from the time orders reach Calgary.



5884. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2½ yards of 40 inch material together with 3-8 yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide. Four yards of bias binding are required to trim as illustrated. The

width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1½ yard. Price 15c.

5901. Child's Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1½ yard of 36-inch material. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

Sunshine Muffins: 1 cup flour, half cup milk, 1 egg, well beaten, 1 teaspoon baking powder sifted through flour; 1 heaping teaspoon each of butter and sugar; drop in muffin pans and bake in quick oven.

Date Loaf: Stone and wash 1½ cups dates; add 1 cup boiling water; when lukewarm add 2 level tablespoons shortening; 1 cup brown sugar; 1 egg, beaten; 1½ cups flour in which 1 teaspoon of soda has been thoroughly mixed. Bake in loaf cake-tin.

(Note: *The U.F.A.* Recipe Department would be glad to receive for publication any favorite recipes of its women readers. Bachelor cooks who would like to contribute may do so, of course, also; though possibly it may be advisable to test thoroughly recipes of the latter class before publication.)

Woman's Place Is in the---Co-operative!

(Co-operative News Service)

"The natural gateway from the home into the life of nations" is the co-operative movement, according to the leaders of the women's section of the International Co-operative Alliance, which meets at Stockholm this month (August). The women's committee reports three years of unbroken progress since foundation of the International Co-operative Women's Guild. "It is significant that it should be through the co-operative movement that working women are first entering as an organized force into international life," reads the report signed by Pres. Emmy Freundlich, of Austria, and Sec'y A. Honora Enfield, of England. "The co-operative movement, so essentially international, and resting as it does, on the purchasing power of the housewife, is the natural gateway from the home into the life of nations, and it is not surprising that more and more as women win their freedom they should find in the service of co-operation the field for new activities."

Satisfactory Progress

Satisfactory progress is shown in the reports from all the women's guilds affiliated to the International. In Austria the activities of the women's organization have increased considerably, and a women's number of the Co-op paper *Freie Genossenschaft* now appears monthly with a circulation of 70,000. The women are taking a directive part in the Austrian movement, as witnessed by the four women members of the Board of Directors of the Vienna co-ops, the four on the supervisory committee, and the large numbers on local committees. The Belgian women's guild now has more than 100 branches and has conducted a number of important national campaigns. In Holland, membership of the guild increased 20 per cent in the year; and there are 18 branches. The Norwegian guild now has a membership of over 2,000 with 37 branches, ten new ones having been opened in the past year. The Swedish guild has increased its member-

ship by 1,645 and its branches by 21. It now has 4,194 members and 122 branches.

The membership of the English guild shows an increase of 5,790 since 1924. Four women now sit on the central board of the Co-operative Union and one on the board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, while hundreds are members of local committees. In Scotland the number of branches is 349, and the member-

ship is 26,353—an increase, since 1924, of 42 branches and 72 members. And this increase would have been considerably greater, but for the bad effects this year of the mining crisis.

1,500,000 Women Members

In the Soviet Union, women members of the consumers' co-ops now number 1,500,000 and there is a woman member on the board of the Controsoyus. Special
(Continued on Page 22)

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Speaking in Public

Dear Juniors:

I have noticed in reading reports and letters from various locals, that debating teams in the Local are becoming more popular all the time. I am simply delighted to see debating taking so well among the Juniors, for that is one of the best ways of learning to speak in public. When we were at the Conference one of the items on the program was a public speaking contest. Unfortunately, very few of the delegates had heard of it and none came with a prepared speech but a few of the more courageous spirits present volunteered to take part in the contest, and while one admired their courage, one felt very sorry indeed for them for it was plainly evident that they were going through an exquisite form of torture in standing before an audience of young people and saying a few words. If those young people had belonged to Locals where debating and public speaking were frequent occurrences, they would have had little difficulty in speaking and it would have been a pleasant evening for all concerned.

If we could get sufficient enthusiasm aroused in the matter of public speaking and debating, perhaps arrangements could be made for a Provincial competition in either the public speaking or debating, the competition to be tried out at the Conference at Edmonton. But of course, we would have to have a certain number of entries to make it worth while and we would need the co-operation of every Junior Local, and every Junior member to make it feasible.

Form Debating Teams

And anyway, I would like to see the Junior Locals form debating teams. You could have debates within the Local or with other neighboring Locals, and it is a very pleasant form of entertainment. Suitable material for debating can always be secured from Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian of the Extension Department of the University, and who is always ready to help the young people in any way she can in selecting books and material. Perhaps now that the busy season is approaching, you feel that you haven't time to do anything of this sort, but why not write to Miss Montgomery for the material now; then you will have it all ready for use when you once more find yourself with the time to spare? And at any rate, have your secretary write me about the Provincial competition. I would like very much to know what the Juniors themselves think of such a proposition.

If you can't see for yourself the value of learning to think and talk on your feet—ask one of those young boys or girls who tried in the contest in June,

or one of the Junior delegates who found themselves confronted with the task of getting up and giving a report of the year's activities of their Local. Public speaking is one of the most difficult arts there is—and it is one that the sooner we master the easier it is for us—and I know wherof I speak, for I am speaking from experience.

Yours very sincerely,

EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

THE VALUE OF A JUNIOR LOCAL TO A COMMUNITY

The chief value of a Junior U.F.A. Local to the community, lies in its training and good influence on the young of that community.

Through the conducting of the business meetings of the Local the boys and girls learn the correct procedure, and also how to get up and express their ideas and opinions before others—two valuable things in the making of better citizens.

The program of the Local can be so arranged that the young people may all take part. It should be of such a nature that all may enjoy and appreciate it.

Allowance must be made for the differences in make-ups and personalities, for instance—debating, reading, plays, etc. may appeal to some, while music, sports and lighter recreation to others. The program should be broad enough to allow for all of these, for in their proper time and place they are all good.

It is through the working out of these programs that the young people learn to do their own thinking. The program can be so arranged as to enlighten the minds and broaden the vision of all the members taking part.

The chief value of a Junior local to a community, then is: 1. The making of that community a better place in which to live; 2. If offers to rural young people what is accomplished in cities and towns through Club work; 3. Its training and beneficial influence on the young people of that community.

CHARLIE MILLS.

President Junior Branch.

News From the Junior Directors

That the Junior organization is in excellent condition and that chances for organizing new Locals were never better seems to be the opinion of the Directors of the Junior organization.

Although some of the Directors have found it impossible, owing to being busy on the farms, to go out and do active work

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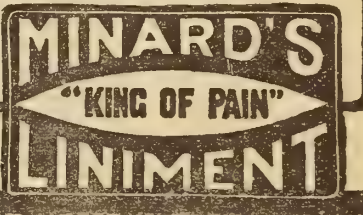
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"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are reasonable

for the Juniors, all seem sure that they will not find it hard to organize Locals in their constituencies.

"When the work slackens up a little I intend to get into it whole-heartedly," writes Stan. Strang, Director for Macleod. Mr. Critchlow, of Peace River, is certain that he will be able to organize in his own district and that when he does it will be a strong, live, Local.

Francis Fry, Athabasca, reports that there was to be a constituency picnic the first week of August, when he hoped to get in touch with all the Junior Locals in the Province and make arrangements for the organizing of more.

W. Miller, of Battle River, writes that he has prospects of two Locals, and Will Samis, of E. & W. Edmonton reports great enthusiasm among the young people in his constituency.

Miss Meg Fairweather of E. & W. Calgary suffered a great disappointment, when a meeting arranged for the organizing of a Local in her district was postponed on account of bad roads. However, it was only a postponement and if it is at all possible, there will be a Junior Local in that community before long.

Altogether, reports from our Directors are very encouraging, and we feel sure that at the next Junior Conference we will be able to report a large increase in the number of Locals and members. Don't forget though, that the Directors can't do this by themselves and it is up to the members of Locals now in existence to help the Directors in the organizing of others.

DELBURNE JUNIORS

Very fine reports were given by the Junior Conference delegates of Delburne Local at their last meeting, writes the Secretary, Miss Louise Blair. The Juniors were very much interested in the reports and the Secretary sent up to the University for pamphlets on the subjects taken up during the week. Miss Blair also reports a successful dance given by the Seniors and Juniors of Delburne. The Juniors are now hard at work on a debate which is to be held at their next meeting.

LOCKHART JUNIORS HEAR MRS. PARLBY

The Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby and William Irvine, M.P., addressed a joint meeting of the Senior and Junior Locals at Rimby, reports the Secretary of the Lockhart Juniors, and the talks given by these two speakers were very much appreciated, and proved very interesting to the Junior members.

The regular meeting of the Junior Local was held a few days later and it was decided that debating teams should be selected, with James Fraser and George Parkes as leaders. A debate will be held at their next meeting. Sylvan Lake was chosen for the spot for their picnic, which was held on July 27th.

Miss Ruth Wetzel and Elmer Calkins gave very excellent reports of the Junior Conference which were enjoyed greatly by the Local and which received prolonged applause.

DALEMEAD LOCALS HOLD JOINT PICNIC

Dalemead Juniors joined with the Senior Locals in holding a picnic July 29th, at the McKinnon Ranch. Although a smaller crowd than was expected turned out, due to the fact that the date had been changed, those who did attend enjoyed the day immensely. The afternoon was devoted mainly to sports and included races for the small children and

baseball games between the men and boys and the women and girls. After novelty races had been run off, lunch was served, and during the day a refreshment booth under the able management of Mr. Orton was well patronized. This was the first large picnic the Juniors ever had any responsibility in and they feel that they did not fail in making their part of the program a success.

Famous Ambassador Gives Views on War

(From the *Dearborn Independent*)

Here is a definition of war and its causes:

"War does not originate from time to time simply in a sudden and uncontrollable impulse on the part of one great national mass to go out and slaughter another. War is possible, no doubt, because these masses are willing, under conditions, to fight. But these conditions are themselves an integral part of the problem. And that issue, broadly speaking, is the outcome of a series of manoeuvres by which the masses concerned are brought into positions of opposition. Obviously, this manoeuvring is not done by the masses themselves. Collectively and as individuals they have little if anything to do with the subtle and gradual shifting of international relationships. Their interests are directed to the more humble and posaic task of earning a living. The manoeuvring is done by a little group of men called governments. These little groups seek constantly and naturally to gain supposed advantages of one sort and another for their own nationals. Out of their efforts to enlarge or to strengthen or to maintain the interests entrusted to their charge, the masses they represent are gradually manoeuvred into positions which, to say the least, cannot easily be surrendered. If the process continues, sooner or later a situation arises in which an agreement between these small groups becomes impossible. Then, on the ground that their lives and families and property are somehow involved and endangered, these great masses of men and women, roused by every power of organized appeal and propaganda, are ordered under arms, and war follows. The entire process is in control of the smaller groups. They make the issue. They declare the war. The masses they control simply obey. Having put this power or left this power in the hands of their governments, they find themselves at the critical moment substantially helpless. And so, as individuals, they merely accept the decision and go out to pay the bills of war with their bodies, and perhaps their souls, in the hope that if they cannot reap, those who come after them may reap a benefit in some measure proportionate to its cost."

That definition was not delivered from a curbstone: it was delivered from the rostrum of Harvard University. It does not come from a soapbox orator; it comes from the man who holds the highest diplomatic post in the scope of the United States Government—Alanson Houghton, Ambassador of Great Britain. Ambassador Houghton is neither an alarmist nor a demagogue. He is credited with being one of the nation's best diplomatists.

But Ambassador Houghton does not stop with merely outlining the genesis of

war. He proposes a method for ending war. On some specified day in the near future, he suggests that the citizens of all self-governing nations vote on two propositions:

"First, that a declaration of war against other nations entering into the agreement shall be made only after the question has received the affirmative sanction of a majority of the qualified electors of each; and,

"Second, that in return for such reciprocal pledges, each nation shall agree not to attack the others for some specified term, say one hundred years."

Such a world-wide balloting day would be probably, as significant in the history of the world as that on which Magna Carta was signed.

WOMAN'S PLACE

(Continued from Page 21)

measures are taken to draw women into the movement, among the most successful being the establishment of "Mother and Child" corners in many of the co-op stores. In the East, where tradition forbids association with men, special stores under women's committees are being opened. In the agricultural co-ops great efforts are being made to organize co-operatively the peasant women, and a special women's department of Selskossyus has been opened.

Outside of Europe and the Soviet Union, the greatest progress is recorded in 1924 in conjunction with the Kobo consumers' co-op, recently organized a most successful Co-operative and Social Welfare Exhibition. Women's guilds have also been formed at Tokyo and Otaru, and are doing good educational work.

Progress is also recorded in the women's co-op guilds of the United States, though some have suffered because of bad conditions in the mining districts. Special attention is drawn to the women's auxiliaries which have been formed in connection with the American farm co-operatives. Sixteen of these have been organized in Iowa alone, for the purpose of studying and promoting consumers' and agricultural co-operation.

Co-op. Union Answers European Critics of the Wheat Pools

No Cause for Conflict Between Producer
and Consumer Co-operatives—
Important Resolution to Go
to Stockholm Conference

A very thorough and most valuable discussion of the problems of co-operation in Canada took place at the three days' conference of the Canadian Co-operative Union held in the chemistry theatre of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, on July 26th, 27th and 28th, states T. Swindlehurst, one of the Alberta delegates in a report submitted to *The U.F.A.* The Conference adopted an important resolution answering certain critics of the Canadian Wheat Pools in Europe, endorsing the principle of the Pools, and directing that the bona fide character and sound principles upon which the Pools are based be brought to the notice of the International Co-operative Alliance in Stockholm this month, with a view to the promotion of fraternal and sympath-

etic relations between consumer and producer co-operatives.

Resolution on Producer Co-operatives

The resolution dealing with the Wheat Pools and their European critics reads:

"Whereas the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance is to be held at Stockholm in August and the Co-operative Union of Canada is unable to be represented thereat, and whereas at such congress the relations between Consumers' and Agricultural Societies, are to be discussed, and whereas co-operative societies in Western Canada, commonly known as wheat and other produce pools, consisting almost exclusively of working farmers have been adversely criticized by prominent European co-operators, and whereas the co-operative societies as affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada are, at present almost entirely of the consumers' type, and members of some of the societies are also members of the producers' societies, the subject of criticism, be it therefore resolved by this executive Board of the Co-operative Union of Canada that the following representations be made to the ensuing international co-operative congress at Stockholm, on behalf of the Canadian movement:

"1. That the greetings of the Canadian Union be tendered to the congress, with the expression of a hope that its deliberations will be crowned with success, and contribute much to the advancement of world-wide co-operation, and the welfare of mankind.

"2. That the Canadian union vouches for the co-operative bona-fides of the Canadian Wheat Pools, and other produce Pools, organized under like popular auspices for the reasons that (a) they consist almost exclusively of working farmers, associated to market the produce of their labor in an orderly and economical manner, and without any provision being made for the artificial manipulation of prices against consumers, and (b) that such organizations are controlled by their members on the principle of one member one vote, and in a manner which insures that such control shall not only be provided in theory but shall be effective; (c) that the whole of the revenue derived from the sale of produce, after deducting operating expenses, and making authorized appropriations for the common welfare and advantage of the members, goes to the latter in payment for the produce handled by their marketing societies on their behalf.

Good Relations

"3. That the International Co-operative Congress be urged to promote fraternal, sympathetic, and co-operative relations between co-operative societies of consumers and co-operative societies of producers, to the end that both may enjoy the economic advantages accruing from elimination of unnecessary intermediate profits and services, and of speculators in the necessities of life, and eventually the adjustment of prices on a basis reasonable and equitable as between the consumer and the producer.

"4. That, wherever possible, large co-operative buyers of produce from the producers' co-operative societies be urged to use their influence with the latter, to give practical and moral support to the co-operative organizations of their members as consumers, and also of other societies in their respective countries with the view to establishing international economic relations between co-operators,



MELOTTE

ORIGINAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Will save its price in one year from the cream it will save.

Under the most severe tests, "Melotte" has been finally accepted as The World's Greatest Cream Saver—the most easily operated, and the most reasonably priced machine on the market.

We will give you a big allowance on your old machine, a 40 days' Free Trial on Your Own Farm, and the most generous time in which to pay up if you decide to keep Melotte.

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WINNIPEG · TORONTO · REGINA · EDMONTON

At Every Season Of The Year

the enterprising farmer needs the co-operation of a progressive bank. The best way to be sure that your seasonal financial requirements will be taken care of is to keep in close touch with your bank all through the year.

Build up your balance and your acquaintance. These may stand you in good stead in times of emergency or opportunity.

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Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000

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W. W. GRANT

RADIO MANUFACTURER

CALGARY

on the basis of an equitable exchange of merchandise and services."

Opened by Dr. Swanson

The Conference was opened with an address of welcome by Dr. Swanson. In his remarks he said that the consumers' movement in Canada so far had made little progress. Our idea is to have men instructed in our Universities that can go out and live amongst the people for the propagation of the ideals of co-operation.

Other countries have accomplished the almost impossible, he said; what we needed today was the true spirit of brotherhood. "Co-operation is gradually gaining power and strength, which will lift us to higher levels of life."

Addresses were given on "Promotion of Co-operative Ideals and Sales" by Everett Baker, Manager Aneroid Co-operative Association, Saskatchewan; "Economic Store Management," C. G. Davidson, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan; "Co-operative Union of Canada", George Keen, General Secretary, Canadian Union.

Co-operation Within Societies

Mr. Keen in his address on "The Development, Co-ordination, and Expansion of the Canadian Movement," stressed the need of co-operation within the co-operative society itself, and mentioned societies that had gone to pieces within a short period, when the manager had died or had been transferred.

In order to induce smaller Societies to join the Union, it was moved that the affiliation fee be reduced to \$25.00 for societies with a turnover less than \$60,000, but Mr. Keen held the opinion that the fee was not an obstacle to larger membership. He felt that the monthly report might act as a check on the Union's growth. It frightened off managers who did not care to let their directors see how weak they were compared to others. Often directors were not business men and left all the work to the manager.

Tuesday was the Managers' Day, presided over by H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson, Saskatchewan.

The Session on Wednesday was presided over by J. G. Mohl, Edenwold Co-operative Association, Saskatchewan.

W. C. Stewart, Secretary-Manager, British Canadian Co-operative Society Ltd., Cape Breton, N.S., opened a discussion on "How Best to Propagate Co-operation."

"Wholesale Co-operation, and Collective Buying by Groups of Societies," was another item which aroused much enthusiasm.

Harold S. Fry, publicity representative of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, brought greetings and good wishes.

The Trades and Labor Council were represented by Mr. Gordon.

Thursday was spent in dealing with the various resolutions submitted.

A resolution to bar any move in the interest of any religious or political party was passed.

Against Abuse of Name "Co-operation."

Another resolution asked Federal and Provincial legislation making it illegal for non-co-operative associations to use the word "Co-operative and Pool" in their titles, or to represent to the public that they are Co-operative or Pool organizations, or genuinely operating as such.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. Keen and J. G. Mohl to enquire into

Co-operative Insurance reported progress.

The Conference ended with a discussion opened by T. Swindlehurst, Edmonton, Alberta, on "What to Do with our Trade Surplus." The discussion also dealt with the keeping of accounts for Co-operative Societies.

Officers Elected

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President: W. G. Good, Paris, Ont.
Vice-Presidents: H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson, for Saskatchewan.
A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.
Robert Wood, Armstrong, B. C.
W. C. Stewart, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

H. Webster, Woodstock, Ontario.
George Keen, General Secretary-Treasurer, and editor of the Canadian Co-operator.

The 1928 Congress is to be held at Lloydminster.

Correspondence

THE POOL AND WHEAT PRICES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In the fall of 1915, No. 1 wheat was around 70 cents at local elevator points. In 1918-19 under Wheat Board control, wheat brought around \$2.20 at local elevators. Bread prices in Europe increased somewhat, but did not treble as prices of wheat. By the fall of 1923 we were again down to a 70-cent level (the Wheat Board had disappeared) but bread prices in Europe failed to come down in proportion. Somebody between the primary producers and the ultimate consumer was making a big fat killing.

Wheat Prices and Bread Prices

Now by 1925-26 Pool prices f.o.b. Fort William amounted to \$1.45 (always taking No. 1 Northern as the basis) or at local elevator points about \$1.25. During this time prices had risen from 70 cents to \$1.25, or an increase of 80%. But the increase in bread prices was barely noticed in Europe. Somebody—or quite a chain of somebodies—is making less profit. Now a horde of middlemen are howling for the loss of this big fat killing. Can you blame them? Any wolf that has his kill taken from him will howl or growl. And some of these profiteers have quite a little of the mentality of the wolf. They consider us their legitimate prey. Are you going to stampede again in many directions, weaken our protective ranks that you may again fall an easy prey for hungry wolves?

Those who are extremely hard up, those who are heavily in debt, think they must have all their money in the fall of the year. Good Lord, man! You will never receive all you are justly entitled to in the fall anyway. If you think you cannot afford to take the risk of waiting, do you think that the speculator will take this risk for you for nothing? As far as the private elevators are concerned, they generally take little or no risk. They make sure of their commissions and profits. They may cut these profits to a much closer margin when compelled to compete against a Pool system. Remove the Pool and their lust for profit increases. But even with the Pool in existence still they play safe.

Can You Afford It?

Can you afford to lose 15 to 20 cents a bushel, or from \$150 to \$200 on every thousand bushels of wheat you have to sell, and all for the sake of getting a little

quic relief for a while, only to be that much harder up at the end of the year?

Now, things don't just happen. With great enthusiasm and some tremendous efforts a small group of individuals sent the Pool-idea abroad. At first it found little reception even amongst farmers, but the seed-idea was sound, it had vitality. Soon it found fertile soil in the minds of some men capable of recognizing truth; it grew, it spread from mind to mind and became quite popular. At last materialization took place, and from a dream it became a reality. The young plant grew and became a healthy little tree, and if it has not done wonders it has at least given us some very nourishing fruit. It has the capacity to grow much more, if only we don't trample it down under our feet like a herd of stampeded cattle.

Now if the Pool should go down (not that I am the least bit worried about that) it would not just be an accident. The cause of its downfall could not be entirely laid at the doors of the grain trade, though of course they are endeavoring to do their best and our worst. But the greatest contributing factor would be the tremendous stupidity of the farmers themselves.

JOHN EGGER.

Lake Thelma U.F.A. Local

REDISTRIBUTION—ANOTHER VIEW

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Having read with much interest Mr. G. Christie's letter on redistribution, in your issue of July 15th, I would like to make a few comments on its contents, if I may be permitted.

I quite agree with Mr. Hanson, that "special consideration" should be given to large territories with small population. It is almost impossible to have equal representation in both town and country. Surely some account of territory must be taken when considering the question of redistribution. Also the needs of the lone settlers and pioneers in the great northern spaces of the country must be considered. Exacting equality is hardly possible in our great Province with its small population.

Not Practicable at Present

I sincerely believe that the rural parts should have a smaller quota of population per member than the cities, at the present time. The aim of equality in the matter of redistribution is fine as an ideal for the people of the Province to look at and may be workable when our population is greatly increased, but at the present time equal representation is hardly practicable.

Mr. Christie's theory of having only one constituency would never work out satisfactorily, because the cities would at once predominate the voting and would elect the vast majority of the members, and that would mean an end of the U.F.A. group as a powerful force in Parliament. Also this system would not give adequate representation to many communities in the isolated sections of the Province.

The scheme suggested for dividing the Province into three sections would be somewhat better, and yet it would not yield satisfaction and would not fulfill the aim of proportional representation, because in each section a city would again dominate the election and you would have a large city in each division holding a monopoly on the members

elected and thereby a monopoly on the legislation passed by Parliament.

Radical Break Not Desirable

I agree with the writer to this extent, that the present constituencies might be enlarged, but I do not think we can have such a radical break from the customs of the past, as suggested in the letter, without causing serious injury to our democratic method of providing for constitutional government.

I sincerely believe that the systems suggested by the writer, would not only provide unequal and inadequate representation, but would strike at the heart of the U.F.A. organization. The members would not be responsible to certain local constituencies and the human touch, which unites member and people, would be taken away.

Finally, this question of redistribution is an old one, and has caused much trouble in the past, so let us hope that any change which is made in the present electoral system in our fair Province, may be safe, sane and practicable. Let us hope that it may not be too radical, so as to cause too great an upheaval in our present system of government or unrest in the minds of the people.

Thanking you for considering my humble proposals,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. E. ARMSTRONG.

Angle Lake, Alta.

U.F.A. METHOD OF ORGANIZATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Some years ago the United Farmers of Alberta adopted the idea of "industrial group organization" as fundamental basis for industrial and political action. Experience has proved that it was a wise and logical move. However, some further adjustments must be made in the structure of our organization in order to more fully comply with the principles of industrial organization.

In the first place efforts must be made to live up more fully to the meaning of the name. Being industrial, our organization should include both men and women, not as now, in separate organizations, but in a joint body; this because the conditions in the agricultural industry are different from the rest. There the men and women are working together on the farms. The economic, political, educational and social problems affect us all alike. The changes and improvements of these conditions and relations are our joint concern. Common understanding and joint action are our only means of achieving the improvement desired.

For instance, by joint organization the Locals would be stronger, the attendance at the meetings better, the meetings more interesting, the discussions of a more constructive nature, and consequently the decisions arrived at more satisfactory. This applies to the district, Provincial and Federal Constituency Associations as well.

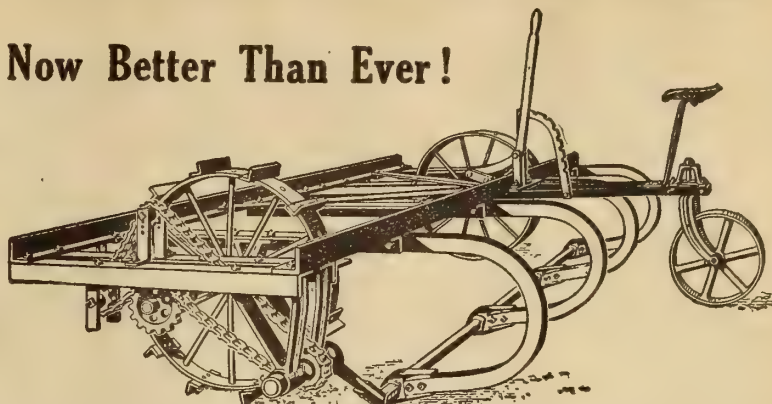
Provincially, joint organization would tend to concentrate our forces, make the Annual Convention more representative of the interest of the organization, generate a greater amount of solidarity, and above all else, simplify and reduce the cost of administration.

Indeed, viewed from every standpoint, joint organization presents advantages that will materially help to promote progress and ever greater achievements in the interest of the members as well as the province and the country.

For these reasons I respectfully suggest that the matter of the U.F.A. and

For 15 Years the LEADING WEEDER on the Market

Now Better Than Ever!



THE ALL STEEL HEAVY TYPE CHENEY ROTARY WEEDER ROD

This new model is the last word in weeder construction. The heavy all steel frame is raised 6 inches by higher wheels that are also made wider to provide additional traction. The strong lifting device regulates the working depth of the revolving square rod, or raises it above ground for transporting. Every farmer needs this triple purpose implement—it weeds, mulches and packs, all in one operation, in all soil conditions. Write for full details.

Northern Machinery Company, Ltd.
CALGARY---EDMONTON

A GREAT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

In United Livestock Growers the farmers of Western Canada have a great livestock Marketing Organization.

Thousands more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than has any other livestock agency in the West.

Many new customers have been developed in the United States and Eastern Canada for Western Stocker and Feeder cattle.

Through its customers and connections, and through the information it has constantly available, United Livestock Growers is always able to get the best possible price for livestock entrusted to it for sale.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association for sale by

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We have been doing photographic work in Calgary for years and employ none but experts in our laboratories.
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U.F.W.A. joining forces, be discussed by the Locals and in *The U.F.A.* between now and the next Convention, with the view of effecting such joining of forces at that time.

CARL AXELSON.

Bingville, Alta.

"NATURAL PRICES"

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

Mr. P. D. McGrath, of Cherhill, writes a very interesting letter on a matter of vital interest to farmers in the issue of June 15th. His contention is that if the "natural prices" of all commodities and services were allowed to prevail the present disabilities of the farmer class would disappear. "Natural prices" he defines as those resulting from the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand.

This argument, it appears to me, is somewhat vague and insufficiently supported by facts. In the first place what are we to understand by the "unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand?" Does it mean that there must be no concerted action among buyers and sellers and that each individual or each manufacturing unit must act independently? If so, then the Wheat Pool will be ruled out, for combined action is of its essence. Doctors and lawyers, says Mr. McGrath, contrive to set standards of remuneration which are above that, which would result from the free operation of supply and demand and the law supports their claims as "average and usual." But what else can the law do? There is as yet no other criterion of values. If a bricklayer puts a wage lien on a building his claim is estimated at trade union rate. "Average and usual" again, though not necessarily the "natural" rate.

Mr. McGrath, it seems to me, is looking backward instead of forward for the solution of our problem. Associated action has come to stay. The conception of "natural value" as the resultant of the free interplay of supply and demand breaks down at every point if we attach to it the inference of social justice. Values so determined have no necessary rightness about them and the problem now before us is how to replace a sectional, uninformed estimate by one widely based on full knowledge and social justice. Perhaps a time will come when it will be possible to set up a Fair Wage Commission to instruct public opinion and guide legislative action on this matter.

Distribution Costs

But it may be a mistake to isolate the farmer's case and to seek for it a single remedy of any sort. When we reflect on the fact that for one dollar paid for bread today, fifty-four cents goes into distribution costs; of beef (in cities) thirty-three cents and for corn-flakes sixty-seven, it becomes evident that the distributive system as a whole is at fault somewhere. Think of one element in that system—that of advertising. In 1925 the total outlay on advertising in England reached the incredible sum of 680,000,000 pounds! If one-fifth of that holds good for Canada we have \$680,000,000, that must be written down as costs in distribution. Advertising pays, we are told. It is the present customs and habits of mind of farmers and others that make it pay to this extent. Moral: There may be more ways of killing a cat than hanging him.

G. CHRISTIE.

A number of letters received during the past few weeks will be published in our next issue—Editor.

Wheat Pool Delegates Elected July 31, 1927

(r)—re-elected.
(a)—elected by acclamation.
(r) (a)—re-elected by acclamation.

LETHBRIDGE

District A.

Sub-District	
A-1 (r)	J. J. Evenson, Manyberries.
A-2 (a)	T. G. Otto, Warner.
A-3 (r)	N. L. Eliason, Wrentham.
A-4	John A. Johansen, Woolford.
A-5 (r)	T. P. Bowlby, Coaldale.
A-6	T. A. Reynar, Foremost.
A-7	James W. O'Neil, Winnifred.
A-8	Robt. L. McManus, Lomond.
A-9 (r)	A. P. Hempel, Retlaw.
A-10 (a) (r)	Carl H. Axelsson, Ringville.

CLARESHOLM

District B

B-1	Harry Rands, Macleod.
B-2	H. Renkenberger, Barons.
B-3 (r)	J. Jesse Strang, Clareholm.
B-4 (a)	M. E. Malchow, Staveley.
B-5 (a) (r)	H. S. Parker, Carmangay.
B-6	J. J. Dann, Reidhill.
B-7 (a)	J. H. Rhodes, Brant.
B-8	C. D. Sloan, Cayley.
B-9 (a)	V. J. Bertrand, Milo.
B-10 (a)	J. O. Anderson, Blackie.

SOUTH CALGARY

District C.

C-1	Jake Frey, Acadia Valley.
C-2 (r)	Wellington Yake, Cappon.
C-3	H. F. Nester, Cessford.
C-4	W. H. Harris, Makepeace.
C-5	J. A. Maynard, Cluny.
C-6 (r)	E. W. Pust, Rockyford.
C-7 (a) (r)	Angus Watson, Strathmore.
C-8 (a) (r)	J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker.
C-9 (a) (r)	John Atkinson, Carbon.
C-10 (r)	C. E. Hoback, Airdrie.

NORTH CALGARY

District D.

D-1 (r)	R. V. Bamber, Sibbald.
D-2 (r)	Rufus Cates, Oyen.
D-3 (a)	Thomas Partridge, Monitor.
D-4	N. D. Stewart, Chinook.
D-5 (r)	J. P. Watson, Chinook.
D-6	R. Burton, Stanmore.
D-7	J. K. Sutherland, Hanna.
D-8	Aubrey B. Stone, Lonebutte.
D-9 (a) (r)	R. A. Macpherson, Delia.
D-10 (r)	C. W. Robinson, Munson.

RED DEER

District E

E-1 (r)	H. W. Wood, Carstairs.
E-2	W. J. McCubbin, Three Hills.
E-3 (r)	Geo. H. Biggs, Elnora.
E-4	R. Pye, Penhold.
E-5 (r)	E. A. Hanson, Big Valley.
E-6 (r)	D. Ferguson, Cornucopia.
E-7 (r)	J. E. Browne, Castor.
E-8 (r)	T. C. Barrett, Red Willow.
E-9 (r)	J. H. Suggett, Bentley.
E-10 (r)	T. P. Baker, Ponoka.

CAMROSE

District F

F-1 (a) (r)	C. A. Fawcett, Consort.
F-2 (a) (r)	Oliver M. Smith, Provost.
F-3	K. Kirberg, Czar.
F-4 (r)	Torgier Johnson, Loyalist.
F-5 (r)	C. C. Wager, Federal.
F-6 (r)	D. Williamson, Hardisty.
F-7	J. S. Johnson, Loughheed.
F-8	A. V. Pickett, Forestburg.
F-9 (r)	Wm. Mohler, Strome.
F-10	W. W. Harbor, Camrose.

EDMONTON District G

Sub-District	
G-1 (r)	H. Foreman, Chauvin.
G-2 (r)	P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., Lloydminster.
G-3 (r)	Geo. Bennett, Manville.
G-4	Andrew Holmberg, Viking.
G-5	Johnston Ferguson, Tofield.
G-6 (r)	A. W. Fraser, Vegreville.
G-7	Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord.
G-8	A. R. Brown, Westlock.
G-9 (r)	E. H. Keith, La Glace.
G-10	R. J. Lee, Paul's Corners.

Of the seventy delegates in the above list 38 represented their respective sub-districts as Delegates last year, eight of them being re-elected by acclamation. Nearly all of the remaining 32 are new to the work, though a few have served as Delegates during previous years.

One hundred and ninety nominations were received at Head Office during the period allowed under the By-laws for receipt of same. Of this number four were disqualified because of being improperly filled out, leaving 186 legally in order. In fourteen sub-districts only one nomination was made, and fourteen delegates were therefore elected by acclamation.

One nomination—that of Roy M. Hearn, of Etzikom, who represented sub-district A-2 last year—was properly completed and mailed at Etzikom on June 13th, but did not reach Head Office until after June 15th and could not therefore be accepted and the election in that sub-district went by acclamation to the only other member nominated.

Keener interest was displayed in this election than in any previous year since the pool's inception.

EDITORIAL—Continued from p. 3

the widespread desire for a new trial in the now famous case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Unfortunately, however, the news services upon which our papers must largely depend, have not given the public an opportunity to form a sound opinion upon the issue. It is made to appear from the despatches that the agitation against the pending executions is confined to extreme radicals; the basis upon which the appeal for a new trial is entered has not been made clear.

The fact is that the protests against the executions are supported by many eminent citizens of the United States and of every country in the civilized world.

After an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of the trial, Professor Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, who was formerly an assistant in the United States War Department, has come to the very definite conclusion that the trial was a travesty of justice. He is supported by many other men of prominence in law and the universities and the church on both sides of the Atlantic whose views have been expressed within the past few weeks. These facts are not revealed in the despatches appearing in our newspapers. Why not?

The despatches do not show that among those who are protesting against the executions are great United States newspapers, and such world figures as Professor Einstein, H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and Arnold Bennett, and Dreyfus, the French army officer who was finally vindicated after a long fight against a foul conspiracy early in the present century.

A joint cable of H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett, dated Aug. 6th, appealed to the Governor not to stain the honor of the State of Massachusetts "with the blood of two innocent men."

Let your dealer demonstrate what the Westeel Grain Cleaner will do—then give him your order. You take no risk—our guarantee protects you.

LIST OF DEALERS IN MANITOBA

Altona.....	Altona Implements Co., Ltd.	Morris.....	Schwark & Sommers
Austin.....	T. B. Collier	Neepawa.....	E. N. King
Bismarck.....	N. Dracott	Niagara.....	Nisour & Smith
Birtle.....	Ross Brown	Oak River.....	Henry's Garage
Boissevain.....	Harvey & Cliffe	Pierson.....	J. R. Pitt
Brookdale.....	J. T. Larvie	Pilot Mound—Purvis.....	J. Wilman & Son
Carmichael.....	C. W. Montgomery Co., Ltd.	Pipestone.....	D. L. McIlhish
Carroll.....	Donald MacMillan	Plum Coulee.....	J. A. Klassen
Cartwright.....	E. H. Newton	Portage la Prairie.....	G. McKay
Carberry.....	Jas. White	Renton.....	B. G. Coleman
Crystal City.....	Scates & Hamilton	Rosser.....	P. Deachell
Cypress River.....	A. A. Cannons	Roland.....	Drummond & Hodgson
Darlington.....	M. D. Nichol	Shoal Lake.....	J. H. McLean
Deloraine.....	A. B. Murray & Son	Souris.....	J. T. Waddell
Elkhorn.....	W. A. McClelland	St. Agathe.....	J. Joyal & Son
Dunrea.....	A. Parent	Swan Lake.....	H. Van Nul & Son
Foxwarren.....	A. A. & M. O. Hay	Treherne.....	R. D. Booth
Grisdold.....	W. A. McMillan	Verden.....	F. J. Davis
Halstadt.....	P. B. Sawatsky	Waskada.....	Geo. R. McLean
Hamiota.....	McConnell Bros.	Wawanesa.....	W. S. Peters
Holland.....	Jackson Bros.		
Hartney.....	Arthur Draper		
Killarney.....	Finch & Hunter		
Lauder.....	Ben Avery		
McGregor.....	G. S. Booth		
Manitou.....	T. Carter		
Melita.....	Chas. W. Cro		
Miniotia.....	E. H. Wood		
Morden.....	D. C. Atkins		
Mowbray.....	J. W. Johnson		

GRAIN CLEANER AGENTS APPOINTED IN ALBERTA

Tofield.....	M. C. Hammond	MacLeod.....	J. M. Paulson
Provost.....	W. Jickling	Three Hills.....	H. T. Howe
Lougheed.....	J. W. Caudwell	Gleichen.....	L. Michaels
Kitsakiwin.....	E. H. L. Thomas	High River.....	J. S. Roe
Witman.....	J. Shennan	Carstairs.....	C. W. Hislop
Millet.....	J. O. Anderson	Crossfield.....	Wm. Laus
Ryley.....	R. P. Kjosness	Innisfail.....	A. Lennox
Viking.....	M. C. Graham	Olds.....	T. McKercher
Islay.....	M. H. Smith	Penhold.....	Stewart Bros.
Wainwright.....	Wainwright Sheet Metal	Lethbridge.....	E. A. Sharman
Mundare.....	P. J. Pasternack	Nanton.....	F. A. Duville
Legal.....	Joe. Bouste	Red Deer.....	Kennedy & Fitzsimmons
Rockfort Bridge.....	Arthur Burns	Champion.....	G. H. Mack
Trochu.....	P. A. McArthur	Staveland.....	H. O. Walker
Brady & Morgan		Vulcan.....	R. J. Monda
James Graham		Clareholm.....	Stewart & Walker
E. M. Hagel		Cayley.....	G. S. Caspell
		Nanton.....	H. O. Cook

WESTEEL

GRAIN CLEANER

Ship Clean Grain - Raise the Grade - Feed the Dockage

Government records show in the year ending July 31st, 1926 the farmers of Western Canada shipped to the Terminal Elevators and paid freight on 5,700 carloads of screenings—(95 train loads of 60 cars each)—How much money did they get for all these screenings? NOT A RED CENT. More over—the farmers bought these screenings back for feed. Say they only paid an average of \$10.00 per ton for these screenings—the cost amounted to the stupendous total of over \$3,000,000.00. Add on top of this the freight which the farmer originally paid to ship these screenings—say One Million Dollars. Then add the cost of hauling all these screenings—first of all to the country elevators—then hauling them home again for feed. This gives you some idea of the saving which can be effected by cleaning grain before it is shipped. Besides—if you ship clean grain you stand a mighty good chance of getting paid for a higher grade. Read our guarantee—How long do you think it will take you to save \$400.00. Some Westeel Grain Cleaner owners say the machine paid for itself twice over in the first season.

Price

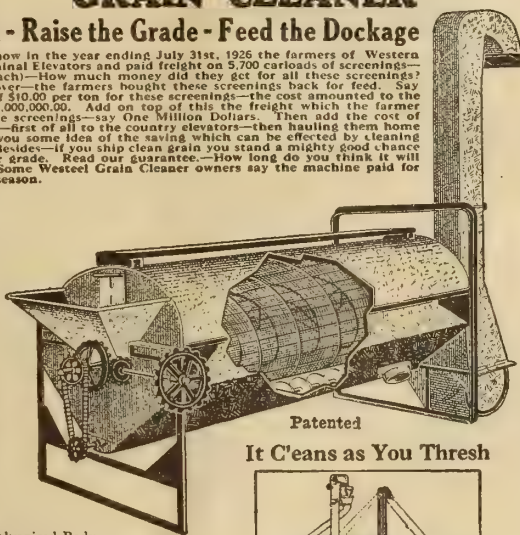
\$400.00

Delivered Your Station

Terms: \$40.00 Cash with
Order. Balance C.O.D.

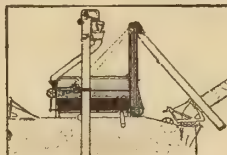
Read Our Guarantee

Angle Iron Framework—Heavy Galvanized Body—
Heavy Galvanized Screen—Rigidly Supported—Very
Best Casting Obtainable—Steel (Not Malleable)
Chain—Easy to Erect on your Separator—We Show
You How.



Patented

It C'ans as You Thresh



Our Guarantee

We guarantee the Westeel Grain Cleaner will remove 99% of all foul weed seeds and from 50% to 75% of wild oats from wheat, barley or oats, or give you pour money back.

One thousand Westeel Cleaners is all that we can build this year. Over half of them already sold. Place your order to-day. If you have seen the Westeel demonstrated at your Fair you have made up your mind to buy one sooner or later. WHY WAIT? Pay for it with this year's savings.

Thresh Into a WESTEEL Granary

Nothing but a cyclone will blow it over. Thousands in use. Capacity 1,000 bushels. Height eight feet. Diameter 14 feet 8 inches. Price complete with floor and skids, Winnipeg \$142.00; Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, \$150.00. Everything fits—tight enough for flax. Special discount for an order of five granaries or more.

Western Steel Products, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

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Arcoia.....	E. T. Wright
Assiniboia.....	Harvey Bros.
Aylsbury.....	J. W. McManis
Benson.....	Wm. Hamlin
Broadview.....	A. E. Fildes
Congress.....	J. D. Mooney
Colfax.....	W. P. Logan
Cunard.....	F. C. Heath & Co.
Crestwind.....	F. D. Swayne
Creelman.....	Provincial Security
Duff.....	Frank Sumner
Dyart.....	T. Schuster
Earl Grey.....	J. E. Hood
Estevan.....	A. Evenden
Fleming.....	Ed. Stillington
Forbisher.....	Chas. T. Lapp
Francis.....	Robinson & Gould
Gainsboro.....	Frising & Mains
Goodwater.....	Sutton & McIntyre
Govan.....	Thos. Sleep
Imperial.....	O. L. Etter
Indian Head.....	J. F. Hunt
Killalee.....	M. Bruch
Kisbey.....	C. H. Pollard
Kincaid.....	J. K. Rose
Lang.....	Geo. Croft
LaFleche.....	F. N. Balleau
Limehick.....	W. Thatcher
Lorile.....	Lorile Hardware Co.
Manor.....	Manor Hardware Co.
Markfield.....	L. G. Wacner
Meynonne.....	Meynonne Garage
Montmartre.....	P. O. Blodgett
Neudorf.....	J. Litzenger
Oreana.....	C. W. Thomas
Osage.....	J. M. McFarland

Regina Saskatoon Calgary
Edmonton Vancouver

Rouleau.....	A. E. Westbook
Readin.....	P. B. Britter
Riverhurst.....	W. J. Cieska
Rieton.....	Schultz & Purves
Sedley.....	W. J. Wheeler
Shackleton.....	J. W. Adair
Silton.....	B. Thompson
Stewart.....	Q. Bieby
Strasbourg.....	F. Bieber
Swift Current.....	Swift Current Implements
Tantaloon.....	Paynter Bros.
Tyvan.....	James Buchan
Walpole.....	H. Dier
Witank.....	B. Dier
Wapota.....	Nairn & Clements
Wawota.....	E. D. McCord & Co.
Whitewood.....	Geo. Lamont
Wilcox.....	J. Metz
Windhorst.....	Grenfell Milling & Elev. Co.
Wolsley.....	F. F. Montgomery
Woodrow.....	J. A. Brown
Weyburn.....	E. F. & V. Taylor
Yellow Grass.....	P. D. Hill & Son

Saskatoon Territory	
Aberteen.....	C. G. Ferguson
Allan.....	S. Chalk
Birch Hills.....	H. F. Simpson

Bladworth.....	Bladworth Co-op. Ass'n.
Bruno.....	H. H. Tegokamp
Canora.....	W. J. Fennel
Carlton.....	Hook & Son
Conquest.....	J. Murchison
Colonsay.....	Morgan & Baird
Cutcliffe.....	J. O. Forrest
Davidson.....	Davidson Co-op. Ass'n.
Dunsmore.....	S. Shannon
Duck Lake.....	W. A. Urton
Dundurn.....	A. Morrison
Elrose.....	Herr Bros.
Eston.....	H. Hislop
Flaxcombe.....	R. Down & Son
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Hanley.....	J. H. Jarvis
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Hughton.....	V. H. Turple
Humboldt.....	R. E. Brougham
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Jansen.....	E. J. Symms
Kelvington.....	Wm. Tekleton
Kethild.....	C. A. Mills
Kerbert.....	R. M. Henning
Landau.....	H. Henne
Levey.....	R. T. Carr
Langenburg.....	Rombough & Rudy

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Leslie.....	Leslie Hardware Co.
Lucky Lake.....	Smith & Haack
McGee.....	E. W. Hunt
Marklin.....	B. J. Green
MacRorie.....	J. U. Allan
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Plato.....	T. B. Casey
Quill Lake.....	A. S. Gardiner
Frudhomme.....	D. Bark
Revenue.....	S. J. Freilich
Rosetown.....	A. H. Burton
Richie.....	R. H. Speece
Ruddell.....	Ruddell G. Growers
Ruthilda.....	Alex. Scott
Salvador.....	Holton & Slett
Saltoata.....	J. M. Gibson
Shellbrook.....	A. J. Chambers
Simpson.....	Horsing & Thompson
Springwater.....	A. M. Webster
Tisdale.....	W. C. Buckle
Tessier.....	Truscott Hardware
Rutland.....	R. L. Martin
Unity.....	H. Watson
Verigin.....	Verigin Implement Co.
Vacuunt.....	M. F. Rauchman
Vonda.....	J. H. Fournier
Watrout.....	J. A. Findlay
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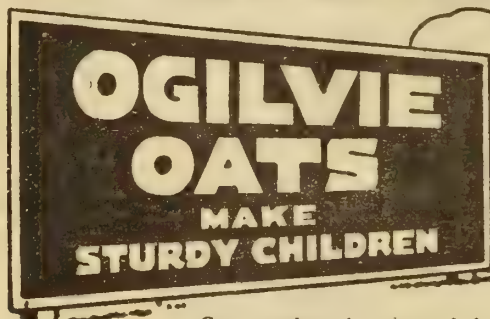
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For the man who "Rolls his own"



Buckingham
FINE CUT Packages 15¢ and 20¢
 1/2 lb Tins 80¢



ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 5)

Reply. This resolution was referred as an administrative matter to the Telephone Department. The Department advises that this is being put into effect wherever possible throughout the Province, but in larger exchanges it is not practicable.

31. Correct Time Over Telephone Daily. Asking that telephone operators give the correct time by one loud ring at a certain hour each day.

Reply. This resolution was referred as an administrative matter to the Telephone Department. The Department advises that this is being put into effect wherever possible throughout the Province, but in larger exchanges it is not practicable.

32. Political Representation. Recommending that the new redistribution bill reorganize the Province as follows: 1, purely rural constituencies; 2, urban constituencies; 3, that mining areas be taken into consideration.

Reply. No action was taken with respect to redistribution at the last session, but full consideration will be given to the general question of redistribution before next session to decide what action should be taken.

33. Quarantine Regulations. Asking that initial cases of contagious diseases be subject to an absolutely tight quarantine. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. The Provincial Board of Health has given time and careful consideration to the question of the quarantine of children's diseases, and have unanimously come to the conclusion, and have been upheld in this by experienced public health executive officers, that full quarantine in the case of children's diseases, such as measles, chickenpox, etc., will completely prevent notification of these diseases and consequently will tend directly to the creation of an epidemic.

If modified quarantine, as provided for in the Public Health Act is carried out and their regulations observed, epidemics would not develop and these diseases would be readily controlled.

34. Personal Naturalization of Women. Endorsing the resolution on this subject introduced by Hon. Irene Parlyb during the 1926 session of the Legislative Assembly and by Miss Agnes MacPhail in the House of Commons. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. A resolution to this effect was forwarded to the Dominion Government.

35. Examination Fees. Recommending that the Provincial Government reconsider the scale of examination fees, with a view to lowering them. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. Examinations cost more than the amount received in fees. Fees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are on the whole a trifle higher than in Alberta. In proportion as fees are lowered, the additional cost will have to be borne by the general taxpayer. The Government has not as yet considered that this should be done, but the question will receive further consideration.

36. Teaching of Co-operation in Schools. Requesting that the subject of co-operation as applied to Alberta farming communities be taught in the Normal Schools. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. As stated in answer to previous resolution, this is being considered by the trustees in charge of the Wheat Board

surplus, who are endeavoring to prepare such a course.

37. Schools For Delinquent Children.

Petitioning the Provincial Government to establish as soon as feasible schools for delinquent and dependent boys and girls. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. No action taken at the last session of the Legislature, but this whole question is being carefully considered by the Government this year.

38. Arbitration of International Disputes.

Urging Parliament and the Government to agree to submit all disputes to conciliation or to arbitration. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. The Government is in sympathy with the spirit of this resolution.

39. Examination of Immigrants.

Recommending that all immigrants should be examined by competent psychiatrists at the port of embarkment and that such examination should be final. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. The Government has no jurisdiction in this respect, but is in sympathy with the spirit of the resolution.

40. Psychopathic Hospitals.

Petitioning the Provincial Government to establish a psychopathic hospital where persons suffering from mental diseases might be examined before being sent to a mental hospital. (Passed by U.F.W.A. Convention.)

Reply. The subject matter of this resolution has been carefully considered by the Government. The difficulty is that such a hospital should be an entirely separate hospital, as it has not been found a successful expedient to build a psychopathic ward in connection with a general hospital. Our difficulty is entirely one of finance, as otherwise we are sympathetic to the resolution.

41. Dissolution of Legislature.

Recommending that subject to the statutory limitation of five years upon the life of Parliament, the Prime Minister shall be under obligation to obtain the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons before advising the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament; and that this be applicable also to the Provincial Legislature.

Reply. No action was taken on this resolution, as it will be some time before dissolution of the House in this Province. The Government respectfully suggests that this resolution requires more consideration than has so far been given it.

42. Poll Tax.

Asking legislation to enable municipalities to levy a poll tax of \$5 per head on all persons over 21 years of age who have resided in the municipality not less than sixty days and whose names do not appear as resident rate-payers on the tax roll of the municipality.

Reply. A committee on taxation and revenue has been appointed at the present time and is considering all matters of this kind, and in particular this matter.

43. Investigation Truck and Taxi Business.

Asking investigation into the position of trucks and the taxi business towards the travelling public, namely, the bonding of drivers, compulsory fumigation, Dominion Ticket Sales Tax, and the carrying of the Brand Certificate Book.

Reply. A bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature dealing with larger motor vehicles, so far as it was thought possible at the present stage of our Provincial development.

SAMSON



WEEDER

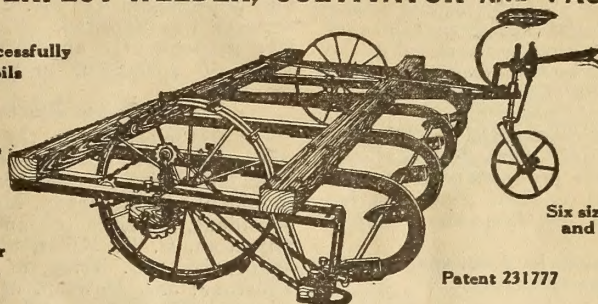
The "Samson" will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed twenty to forty acres per day, depending upon the size of the implement.

A PERFECT WEEDER, CULTIVATOR AND PACKER

Operates successfully
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Pulls all the
Weeds

Increases your
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Conserves
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Six sizes, both single
and double drives

Patent 231777

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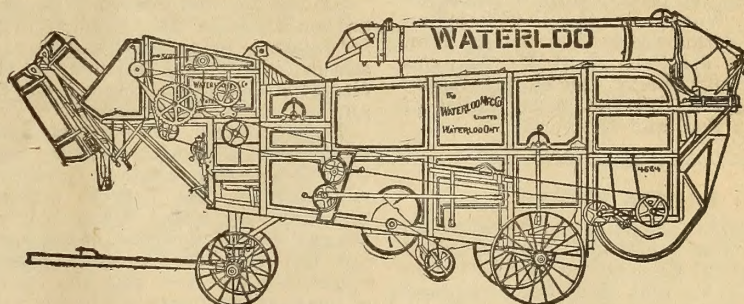
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CALGARY, Alberta

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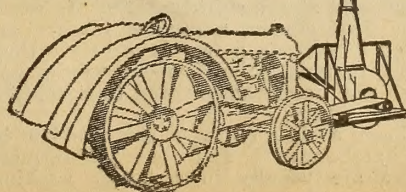
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**U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE
LOUGHEED BLDG., CALGARY**

BRITISH FARMERS

(Continued from Page 16)

of 60 shillings a quarter, or about \$1.82 per bushel; 2. A duty on imported malted barley; 3. The compulsory use of 20 per cent. home grown wheat in British loaves; 4. The stoppage of flour imports into Great Britain. British farmers also want a licensing board in order to license imports on competitive products.

"The difficulties of carrying out such a program led the Ministry of Agriculture to concentrate on a great national selling organization scheme along the lines of united marketing already practised in the Prairie Provinces of Canada and in Denmark, where 1,200 Danish acres already produce an annual net profit of £10,000 sterling. In this connection the Ministry proposes the establishment of local village units to collect the products of the farms, then area centres for their transportation to market, and lastly, large town centres for distribution.

"Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers are largely supporting the scheme."

WHEAT POOL STAFF PICNIC

(Continued from Page 6)

Another interesting feature was the game of soft ball played by the members of the Board and others. Mr. Chris Jensen slugged the ball like Babe Ruth but was unable to make any home runs as his legs moved very slowly. Mr. Mangles and Mr. Scholefield were particularly apt at letting the ball pass through their legs when attempting to stop it.

Following the presentation of prizes by Mr. H. W. Wood, after the picnickers had feasted, a dance was held in the pavilion. Mr. Wood, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Mangles and other old sports danced practically every number with the young ladies of the Wheat Pool and U.F.A.

BATTLE RIVER

Thirty-eight delegates representing 30 Locals in the constituency participated in the Annual Convention of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association held at Wainwright on July 18th. Thirty of the Locals represented were of the U.F.A. and five of the U.F.W.A. Addresses by A. F. Aitken, President of the Association, who outlined the work of the past year; by Mr. Miller, who reported on the recent Calgary Conference on Federal affairs; by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U.F.A., who dealt in an excellent way with the subject of organization; and by Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, who dealt with the program of the last session, were features of a most interesting and successful gathering. The Secretary, R. A. Beck, presented the annual report on the finances of the Constituency Association.

Appreciation of Spencer's Work

Proceedings opened with the singing of "O Canada," and the election of Mr. Aitken to the chairmanship by unanimous vote. Mr. Aitken read the full report on the work of the session prepared by H. E. Spencer, M.P., member for the constituency, who is at present in England on a well earned holiday. The Convention adopted the report and directed that a letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. Spencer for the excellent work which he has done during the past year in the House of Commons. This report, which will be found of great value to all members who wish to keep in touch with

Federal affairs, will be published in *The U.F.A.*

During the day a number of important resolutions were discussed by the Convention and adopted. Such of them as concern the organization as a whole will be brought before the next Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

The resignation of R. A. Beck from the position of Secretary of the Battle River Association was presented and accepted with much regret. A resolution of thanks and appreciation for Mr. Beck's valuable services was adopted. The new Executive subsequently appointed Mrs. Dora East, of Vermilion, to the position of secretary.

Officers Elected

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: the President and Vice-President being elected by acclamation: President, A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; Vice-President, Walter Skinner, Riverton; Directors, C. E. Miller, of Chauvin, for Wainwright; C. Trigg, of Cadogan, for Ribstone; Jas. Dawson, of Kitscoty, for Alexandra; C. East, of Vermilion, for Vermilion.

The Convention closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Farmers Are Asked to Assist in Solving the Labor Problems

Superintendent of Employment Service Writes re Harvest Labor

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

As the harvest season approaches we are concerned as to the supply and demand for labor. Owing to the lateness of the season employment officials feel that the closest co-operation between the farmers and our service is necessary.

Unfortunately, the harvest operations of 1925 and 1926 were seriously hampered by unseasonable weather conditions and consequently, the harvest laborers did not fare very well. When it is realized that at least 60 per cent. of the harvesters are imported for a short season, we appreciate the fact that the experiences of the past two years will be felt this year. Every effort is being made by our service to successfully cope with the situation, but our efforts will not avail much without your co-operation.

I believe all will agree that it is an impossibility for any person to state by the end of July when the crop will be ready to cut or the amount of labor required. In arranging for this season we had to be in a position to make a close estimate of the labor required and the date cutting will commence by July 20th. This is in order that the transportation companies might arrange for the movement of harvest labor.

Change of Plans Made

It will be remembered that during the latter part of July and the first few days of August, 1925, the weather was exceptionally hot and most of our grain ripened very rapidly. It was an unforeseen situation and few farmers were aware of the possible labor shortage. Fortunately, we were able to change our plans and secure sufficient labor to carry on. Last season, a number of men arrived in Alberta a few days before they were required, the farmers would not take them and they drifted to Saskatchewan.

From a close study of this problem in Saskatchewan, I find that the farmers there are usually in a better position with regard to labor than our farmers,

that they complete threshing sooner than we do and appear to have less labor worries than is experienced here. Thousands of men are shipped to Saskatchewan during harvest season and the supply and demand is practically balanced, chiefly by the co-operation of the farmers with the Employment Service. If the harvest laborers should arrive at the villages or small towns a few days ahead of time, the farmers make some mutual arrangements with the men and take them out to the farms. In several instances, I have found that where men have arrived a little previous to harvest in our Province, they have been ignored and have drifted away. Within a few days the same districts have had difficulty in securing labor.

All our endeavors will be exerted toward having the labor arrive as close to the required time as possible. For obvious reasons, we will direct labor to rural points rather than have it congregating in large centers. As most of our labor has to travel from Eastern Canada, it will be understood that the supply of labor cannot be turned on or off at any given moment. Arrangements have been made this year for harvest laborers to commence arriving in the southern part of the Province about August 18th. If we are not prepared to accept this movement it will surely be absorbed by Saskatchewan and in a short time there will be a shortage of labor, causing serious losses and farmers out-bidding each other.

A little attention to this matter now will save a deal of worry in a few weeks. I would suggest that this matter be fully discussed at your next meeting.

Yours truly,

WM. CARNILL, Superintendent.

Alberta Employment Service, Calgary, Alberta.

CLAIRMONT U.F.W.A. HOLD SUCCESSFUL GARDEN FETE

A very delightful garden party was held under the auspices of the Clairmont U.F.W.A. on July 21st last, at "Twin Shacks", the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Bredin, on Bear Lake. The celebration was honored by the presence of Hugh Allen, M.L.A. and his wife and of Mr. and Mrs. Galway, Roycroft—the latter of whom is Director of the U.F.W.A. for the Peace River district.

The delightfully quaint and picturesque grounds afforded a splendid setting for the events of the afternoon and evening, which included solos, speeches, musical numbers, and hearty community singing. Mrs. James' Girl Guides opened the programme with a very interesting demonstration of triangular bandaging.

Following supper, the assemblage gathered in front of the "Twin Shacks" for the remainder of the program. Mrs. Fred Smith, of Grande Prairie, who was in charge of the proceedings, succeeded in providing a pleasant and varied entertainment. Every number was of a high order and creditably rendered. Mrs. Galway gave a very helpful talk and Mr. Hugh Allen entertained his hearers with many fascinating reminiscences of the earlier pioneer years in the Peace River district, and ended with a word of commendation and encouragement to the Clairmont Local. The Community Singing, which was interspersed with the other numbers of the program, was a novel feature, and was heartily entered into. The picnic was a further proof of the fine spirit prevailing in the Clairmont Local, and an indication of a healthy and lively organization.

G. K. CALLISTER,

Clairmont Local

Sec.-Treas.

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YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE.
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pigs, either sex, pairs and trios, not akin. W. L.
Gray, Millet, Alta.

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fowl's drinking water and the lice soon vanish.
Box, one dollar delivered; Guaranteed. George
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Light Rocks, \$7.00 a pair, also one pair White
Purebred Rocks, all laying strain. Beautiful
Cockerels, money makers, at \$6.00. Mrs. T.
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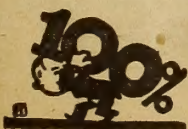
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